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A BID FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES

THE BOURBONS AND THE REPUBLICAN BOUNTY LAWS.

HOW BOUNTY AND BACK-PAY CLAIMS HAVE BEEN DELAYED—AN ATTEMPT TO FASTEN THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE REPUBLICANS—THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—No other act of the Democratic majority during the recent session of Congress was so characteristic and contemptible as the attempt to fasten upon Republican executive officers the responsibility for the delay in the settlement of claims for bounty and back pay and the payment of money due to soldiers, their widows, or their orphans. The pickpocket, trying to escape with his plunder, joins in the cry of "Stop thief!" for the purpose of fixing the attention of his pursuers upon some other person; so the Democrats in Congress, conscious that the delay in question was caused by their action, and by that alone, try to escape righteous condemnation and to throw the blame upon the party which has always been the soldier's friend. The attempt was made by Representative Alexander H. Coffroth, of the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, the special champion on the floor of the House of the bill to pension all Confederate soldiers who served in the Mexican war, and he was supported in the attempt by his party. The technicalities of legislation conceal from the public eye the real causes of the delay, so that Mr. Coffroth could regard with complacency his hypocritical bid for the votes of soldiers, knowing that the information *which would reveal the character of his complaint* could not secure the wide circulation which his complaint obtained, and would in most cases fail to meet the eyes of those directly interested in the subject. The facts given below should be carefully considered by every soldier. They will soon be embodied in a statement to be prepared for circulation by the Republican Congressional Committee as a complete refutation of the miserable slander of which Mr. Coffroth and the Democrats in Congress have been guilty. The following preamble and resolution were reported to the House for adoption April 26, 1880, by Mr. Coffroth, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and of the Committee on Bounty and Back Pay:

Whereas, There is great and just complaint being constantly made by soldiers on account of the long delay, in many instances nearly a year, in the payment of the bounty and back pay settled and allowed to them by the Second Auditor of the Treasury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested and directed to inform the House of Representatives the cause of delay in paying bounty and back pay found to be due to the soldiers and other persons entitled thereto, and why it is that he permits these claims to remain unpaid from six to twelve months before he asks Congress for an appropriation of money to the pay same.

This preamble and resolution were adopted, and in due time the Secretary made answer, the substance of which was published in THE TIMES immediately thereafter. This answer, like the answer to Mr. Speer's inquiry in relation to the moonshiners of Georgia, was not palatable to Democrats, and was, therefore, allowed to go the way of other executive documents for which the Democrats had no use. Mr. Coffroth knew that the answer would give him no comfort, but in the resolution he had shot his arrow, and in that had accomplished his purpose. His position as Chairman of the Committee on Bounty and Back Pay made it impossible for him to be ignorant of the real causes of the delay, and he could easily have risen in his place and described them. That course, however, would not have aided his party, and would have shown the resolution's real intent. It would have shown to the soldiers and their heirs who look to a Republican Administration for their dues, and whose indignation he sought to excite, that the delay was the result of compliance with a Democratic law which the Treasury Department could not set aside. The facts will plainly reveal this to the soldier whose claim for bounty or back pay has lain in a department pigeonhole, awaiting the procrastination and ill-will of the party which he fought on the battlefields of the late war, and which now asks him to vote for Hancock and English, the candidates of the Southern Brigadiers.

At the beginning of President Grant's first Administration, June 30, 1869, there were on file in the Treasury Department 66,186 claims for bounty and back pay. Between that date and June 30, 1874, there were received 134,661 more, making a total of 200,847. The settlement of these claims was one of the duties of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and so energetically was it performed that he was able to report June 30, 1874, that only 25,038 of these claims remained on hand. Seven-eighths of them had been settled. This rapid adjustment of these claims was due, in great measure, to the aid furnished by a Republican Congress. The party which had carried on the war, and stood by the soldier while it continued, did not desert him when gratitude became its duty. Appropriations were promptly and cheerfully granted, legislation smoothed away difficulties which confronted deserving claimants, and laws which included meritorious cases not provided for in existing statutes were perfected without delay. The Executive and Legislative branches of the Government vied with each other in acts of national gratitude and justice.

Congress passed an act June 20, 1874, requiring that all remainders of appropriations which should at the end of two years be unexpended should be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. This was done for the purpose of bringing expenditures more directly under Congressional supervision, and in the interest of economy. When money once appropriated by Congress has been returned to the Treasury in this way it becomes part of the Government's funds, and cannot be taken out again except by another appropriation act of Congress. In order that the public business should not suffer by this new requirement, the law also provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should report to Congress at the beginning of each session how much of this money was needed to pay accruing obligations, so that the sum needed might be reappropriated. In this way delay was prevented in the settlement of soldiers' bounty and back pay claims by a Republican Congress, and one of the last acts of that Congress was the reappropriation, March 3 1875, of $584,147 28 to pay "bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs," and $597,498 40 for "pay of two and three years volunteers." This money was at once available for use in settling claims of this kind. It is plain that there was no desire for delay in paying the soldier's dues in those days.

At the next session the Democrats had a bare majority in the House. Knowing that they were not yet strong enough to follow their real inclinations in legislation, they did not seriously oppose the passage of a Republican bill which reappropriated $609,946 79 for the pay of volunteers.

But soon the Brigadiers of the Confederacy and their Northern Democratic allies became strong enough in both the Senate and the House to curb the gratitude and patriotism which had poured out millions to keep the Union veterans and their families from suffering. Those who had fought behind rebel intrenchments and voted for secession ordinances found it unpleasant to be obliged, from fear of Northern sentiment, to sanction the disbursement of money to those who fought to uphold the Union. They did not dare openly to offend the soldier element, but in the feeling described above may be found the key to their subsequent obstructive legislation. This legislation and its effects were as follows: The act requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress estimates for needed reappropriations was repealed June 14, 1878, and it was then made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury to continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of all claims under appropriations which had been exhausted, or of which the unexpended remainders had been returned to the Treasury. They were to certify the sum due to each claimant in a report to the Secretary, who was required to report the amount to the Speaker of the House at the beginning of each session. The Speaker was to lay the report before Congress. In this way were the claimants thrown upon the mercy of the Democratic majority, and a course of procedure required which could not fail to delay payments.

The fiscal year ends June 30, and at that time the remainder of the appropriations unexpended are turned into the Treasury. There is no money available for the payment of these claims after that date, and the Secretary cannot apply to Congress for money until the beginning of the session. The session does not begin until December. After his application has been made, in the form of an estimate, it must be referred to a committee. The committee may hold it under consideration for a long time, and when at last the appropriation bill gets out of the committee and into the House, its passage is delayed by long debates. Only at the end of the session can the money be obtained, and some accident may postpone action upon the bill until the next session. Generally the next June 30 is at hand—and it may have passed—before the money is given with which the claims can be paid. In this way have the Democrats withheld the money, and then they have had the impudence to ask why there has been delay in the payments.

The records show how these Democratic provisions have caused delay. In accordance with them, the Secretary reported to the Speaker Jan. 16, 1879, in regard to the sum needed for the soldiers' claims. It was not until March 3, 1879, that this sum was appropriated, just at the end of the session. The claims were adjusted and awaiting settlement when the year began, June 30, 1878, but there was no money to be used for the purpose. The money was not given until March 3, 1879, so that the Democrats compelled the claimants to wait more than eight months. The Secretary reported again Jan. 16, 1880, but this time the money was not given by the Democrats until June 16, 1880, so that in this case a delay of nearly a year (June 30, 1879, to June 16, 1880,) was caused by the working of this law and by the sluggish action of the Democratic majority. It was in the interval before the passage of the appropriation bill that Mr. Coffroth secured the passage of his resolution asking why there *was delay, when he knew that the delay had* been caused entirely by him and his Democratic friends, and that the application was then awaiting action.

The Democratic Party, through Mr. Coffroth, asked the Secretary why he permitted these claims to remain unpaid from 6 to 12 months before asking for an appropriation. Mr. Coffroth and the party well knew that five months must elapse between the end of the fiscal year and the beginning of the session of Congress before the Secretary could ask; that Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays almost immediately after organization, and that usually the middle of January is reached before legislative work is begun. It was on Jan. 16, in both 1879 and 1880, that the Secretary did ask for an appropriation. Mr. Coffroth and his party knew that nearly seven months must elapse after the allowance of these claims before the application for money could get before the proper Congressional committee, (the reference to a committee in 1880 was made Jan. 26,) and that the application would not be answered until the end of the session. He and his party knew that, as in 1879-80, nearly a year would pass, because of Democratic legislation, before the adjudicated claims could be settled. Mr. Coffroth and his party assumed that the Union soldier could be deceived by the trick embodied in his resolution, and be made to believe that the Republican officers of the Treasury were in fault and responsible for the delay. Therein Mr. Coffroth and his party were mistaken.

The Democrats had no excuse for this obstructive legislation, for the facts were all in their hands when the act in relation to the reappropriations was repealed, June 14, 1878. Early in May, 1878, while they were maturing their plans to delay the payments of bounties, &c., the estimates for reappropriations were forwarded, under the existing law, to Congress. The date of their presentation was May 10, and the sum called for was $420,062 48. So that a month before the obstructive action was taken the needs of the department for the settlement of soldiers' claims were officially known to Congress. Twice since that time has the Secretary sent similar estimates to Congress, though not required by existing law to do so—April 21, 1879, for $325,000, and March 27, 1880, for $265,000—asking for money with which to prevent the delay the responsibility for which Mr. Coffroth and his party, by a cunningly-devised resolution, tried to impose upon him. These estimates were referred to committees, and the Senate committee actually went so far with them as to order them to be printed. They sleep in the committee-rooms, while the party, through its mouth-piece, wants to know why the Secretary has not asked for the money.

F. D. R.

SPANISH INSULTS TO OUR FLAG.

A RIGID INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Evarts promises to give his time the coming week to a consideration of the insults to which American merchantmen have been recently subjected by the Spaniards in West Indian waters, and another naval officer will be sent to Cuba to examine the last case and report upon it. In the first two cases the Spanish authorities manifested a proper disposition, and promised reparation if it should appear that they had been in the wrong. Owing to a doubt as to the actual distance of the two vessels from shore when the search was made, it is probable that our Government would not have insisted upon reparation in those cases, but in the last case the vessel was fully 15 miles from the Cuban shore, and there seems to be no room for defense. A naval officer says that the Spaniards feel great contempt for our Navy, and do not attempt to conceal this feeling. If the policy which seems to be indicated by these insults is not changed by an unmistakable rebuke from our Government, he thinks that yet greater insults will be offered, and that every American merchant vessel in West Indian waters will be made to feel that she is allowed to be there only by the condescension of the Spaniards.

RELIGION AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 1.—The religious exercises here to-day were attended by great crowds. Several thousand people were present at the meeting for the promotion of holiness, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, in the morning. Mrs. Palmer selected for her customary Bible exposition the epistles to the churches, and her own, as well as the views of others, on Christian life, its obligations and privileges, were incisive and edifying. The Sunday-school meetings were even more largely attended than on last Sunday. A special children's surf-meeting was held on the beach at 6 P. M., at which Bishop Bowman, the Rev. Dr. Stokes, and other eminent clergymen delivered discourses. Over 15,000 people participated in the responsive services. In the Tabernacle, at 7:45 P. M., the Rev. J. Y. Dobbins, of Covington, Ky., delivered the sermon. The meetings were the largest ever held here.

GORED BY A VICIOUS BULL.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., July 31.—Frank Niemann, a hammerman in the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway shop, at this place, met with an accident a few days ago, which, it is thought, will result fatally. Mr. Niemann owns and lives on a small farm just across the Susquehanna River. A few evenings ago, after leaving his work in the shops he started for home. While passing through a field he saw a vicious bull belonging to him in his oat-field. He endeavored to drive the animal out, but instead of going the bull turned about and attacked Niemann, throwing him against a board fence. One of the animal's horns pierced the unfortunate man's body, penetrating one lung, and otherwise injuring him so badly that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. This is the third time that Mr. Niemann has been attacked by this same brute.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—The Government steamer Druid left this morning with the Governor-General, Lord Campbell, and suite on board. She is bound for the Gulf, and will visit the light-house and signal stations on the coast of the St. Lawrence.

THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS ASSURED.

TRUMBULL A DEAD WEIGHT ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Some Democratic newspapers have taken to classing Illinois in the list of doubtful States, though why it is difficult to ascertain. Hayes had a clear majority of 19,631 over Tilden in 1876, and in that year there was a wholesale defection of the German vote from the Republicans, besides which many of the business men of the cities blamed the hard times on the party, and though still Republicans they wanted to see the effects of a change, and voted for Tilden. As a proof of this fact, the result of the election in Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, may be cited. Tilden got in the county 2,700 majority. In every county election since then the Republican candidates have had majorities varying from 5,000 to 10,000. The Germans who voted for Tilden in 1876, have, in nearly every instance, returned to the Republican ranks; the era of prosperity has completely reconciled the dissatisfied Republicans, and the majority of 36,000 which Gen. Smith had over Cronkhite for State Treasurer in 1878 more truly indicates the Republican strength than did Hayes's majority over Tilden. The party this year is thoroughly united. The Grant men, who are among the most active workers in the party, are enthusiastic in their support of the Republican nominees, and the anti-Grant people, fully appreciating this, are disposed to let bygones be bygones, and to treat their late opponents generously in reference to the local offices. Gov. Cullom, who has made an excellent record as Governor, is very popular with a large section of the Democratic Party—the Irish. He consented to preside at the Parnell meeting here in Chicago, after the Democratic Mayor, Carter Harrison, had refused, and there is a large section of the Irish Democrats who, in voting for Shelby M. Cullom, will vote for Garfield; they like to vote their ticket as they take their whisky—straight. Add to this the fact that Lyman Trumbull, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is very unpopular with the masses, (they regard him as a cold-blooded, selfish and egotistic old man, devoid of all sympathy with themselves or their aims; the old-line Democrats too cannot forget that it was he, while a Republican Senator, that drew up the most stringent of the Constitutional amendments, was fiercest in his opposition to reconstruction measures, and that he did not join the Democratic Party until he was relegated to private life by the Republicans,) and it is hard to see how the Democratic editors can regard Trumbull as a strong candidate, or how they can hope that he will pull the national ticket with him to victory in this State in November. The fact is that Trumbull is a dead weight on the ticket, and he will run behind his associates at the approaching election. Last November one of his sons was a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and though he himself is an estimable young man, he was the lowest man on the defeated Democratic ticket. His father worked hard to secure his election, which may in some measure account for his overwhelming defeat.

The Republicans, exhausted after the labors of the Chicago Convention, have not done much in the way of organization yet, but they will soon wheel into line, and, notwithstanding the active canvass which the Democrats are making, the State will give Garfield and the State ticket a majority close to, if not exceeding, 30,000 this Fall. More attention is being paid just now to the Congressional nominations than to the State or national ticket. Both parties have put forward their men in many of the districts already, and each party claims that it will make gains in the Congressional representation. A brief review of the state of affairs in the districts may not be amiss.

Chicago, which, with the outside towns of Cook County and Lake and Dupage Counties, form the First, Second, and Third Districts, is represented now by three Republican Congressmen, Messrs. Aldrich, Davis, and Barker. Neither of the gentlemen named have given full satisfaction. Chicagoans think they should be represented by abler men, men of more than local repute, and it is now almost certain that Messrs. Aldrich and Barber, at least, will be retired this Fall. Davis, who is the best man of the three, and is personally popular, may have to go too. For Aldrich's seat the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, a lawyer of national reputation, who was Logan's right bower in the late State Convention, and who will be remembered as Babcock's attorney at St. Louis, is likely to receive the Republican nomination, although Kirk Hawes, who conducted the anti-Grant case in the State Convention, will make a stubborn fight for it. The Democrats have not yet shown any decided preference, but their nomination may go to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, an able lawyer and an honest man. However, if Hoxie, a cattle-dealer, who was defeated by Aldrich four years ago, only puts up enough cash, the gamblers who control the organization of the Democratic County Committee will secure him the empty honor of another nomination. Hoyne is the strongest man the Democrats have in the district, but as he is a decent man they will scarcely put him up. It looks now as if Emery Storrs could with propriety write M. C. after his name next November. It is not improbable that Herman Raster, editor of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung,* will receive the Republican nomination for the Second District. He would have a sure thing in the election, but if Davis is nominated, and the Democrats put up Gen. Stiles, as they talk of doing, the contest will be exceedingly doubtful. In the Third District there are a host of candidates at present, but whatever man the Republicans nominate will, in all human probability, be elected, as the district is very strongly Republican. The Democrats talk of putting up Perry H. Smith, Jr., the son of Tilden's Western manager. The elder Smith is rich, and the thug element, which is so large a factor in the Democratic Party of the urban districts, would like to have some of his money to spend.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth are overwhelmingly Republican, and the present Representatives will, in all probability, be renominated, and, in that case, of course re-elected. So far there is no opposition to Col. Hawk, of the Fifth District, and Congressman Sherwin, of the Fourth will only have to contend against Gen. Hurlbut, and will undoubtedly win. Congressman Henderson, of the Sixth District, has been renominated, and will be elected by about 6,000 majority.

The Seventh District is now represented by Philip C. Hayes, of the Morris *Herald.* He will have to contend against Mr. Cullen, editor of a paper at Ottawa, in La Salle County. The contest will be close, but whoever wins can count on an election. Washington Armstrong, of La Salle, will be the Democratic leader of the forlorn hope.

The Eighth District is now represented by Greenbury L. Fort, but he is not a candidate for renomination. Whoever the Republican nominee shall be he will be elected, as the district is Republican by about 4,000.

The Republican nominee in the Ninth (Peoria) District, John H. Lewis, is not satisfactory to the party, and if differences are not healed between now and November, and if the Democrats put forward a good candidate, the Republicans will lose the district, which is close, and which is now represented by Mr. Boyd, a Republican.

The Tenth District is also quite close, but it is probable that Mr. Marsh, the present Representative, will more than hold his own against Col. Halloway, the Democratic nominee.

The Eleventh District is strongly Democratic, and Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, can be his own successor if he chooses. William M. Springer, generally known as "Bill" Springer, is popular with the young Democracy of the district, and notwithstanding the efforts of ex-Congressman "Jim" Robinson and Gen. McClernand to set the party against him on account of his Sullivan (Ind.) speech, in which he spoke so highly of Gen. Garfield, the district is conceded to him. The Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, who was nominated by the Republicans of the district, has declined the nomination, and the party is at sea at present.

Congressman Stevenson, who now represents the Thirteenth District, was elected by a combination of Greenbackers and Democrats in 1878. There has been a break in the Greenback-Democratic alliance since then, and all efforts to patch up have so far been fruitless, and, notwithstanding Stevenson's personal popularity, he will be very likely succeeded by D. S. Smith, a German-American banker of the district, who has been nominated by the Republicans.

The Democrats have made repeated assaults on the seat of Congressman Cannon, the ablest member of the Republican delegation from Illinois, but so far without success. He defeated the strongest Democrat of the district, Gen. John C. Black, a war-scarred Union soldier, four years ago, and will have no difficulty in beating the present Democratic nominee, Cyrus Busse, a farmer of Champaign.

A. P. Forsythe, a Greenbacker, who was elected by the aid of the Republicans, now represents the Fifteenth District. He slipped in through dissensions among the Democrats. There are two Democrats now in the field, ex-Congressman Eden and Judge Filer, and as both intend to stick, there is a strong probability that a Republican can be elected.

Sparks, the present Democratic Representative of the Sixteenth District, has been renominated, and will be his own successor.

In the Seventeenth, "Bill" Morrison will have to bestir himself in order to retain his seat. Col. Hay, the Republican nominee, is a very strong candidate, and is very popular with the German voters of the district. He stands a good chance of being elected.

The Republicans and Democrats of the Eighteenth District have already made their nominations. The former have renominated Congressman Thomas, and the latter have nominated William Heilman, a rock-rooted, eternal-hilled Bourbon. The contest will be exceedingly close, with the chances in favor of *Capt. Thomas, who has made an excellent* record as Congressman.

The Nineteenth District, being in Egypt and near Kentucky, is hopelessly Democratic. Townshend, the present Congressman, will be re-elected.

To sum up, then, there are nine certainly Republican Districts—the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth—and four Democratic Districts—the Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth. Of the doubtful districts, the Republicans will in all probability carry the Second, Thirteenth, Tenth, and Eighteenth, and the Democrats the Ninth and Seventeenth. This would give 13 Republicans to 6 Democrats, a gain of one. It will be seen that though the Democrats may claim Illinois as a doubtful State, there is little doubt that it will show large gains over four years ago for the Republican Congressional, State, and national tickets.

A KUKLUX OUTRAGE IN VERMONT.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A STANCH REPUBLICAN BY BOURBON RUFFIANS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 31.—Mr. William J. Farr, of East Middlebury, accompanied by his cousin, Milo K. Day, Postmaster at that place, arrived in this city to-day, their object being to procure medical and surgical treatment for Mr. Farr, who was most inhumanly treated by some members of the East Middlebury Hancock and English Club on Thursday night. It would seem that, not satisfied with bull-dozing the blacks at the South, the Democrats are now beginning the same practices in the very few localities in this State where they happen to be in a majority.

About two years ago Mr. Farr went from Binghamton, N. Y., to East Middlebury, and purchased the Glen House, which he fitted up for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Mr. Farr is a sincere and earnest Republican, a fact which did not please the Democrats of East Middlebury, which is the only place in Addison County where they have a majority. Since he has lived there Mr. Farr has been outspoken in his sentiments, and in consequence has been subjected to various petty annoyances, but nothing of a serious nature occurred until Thursday night last. After the Cincinnati Convention, the Democrats of East Middlebury organized a Hancock club, and procured a large flag. Then they invited several Republicans to join their club, Mr. Farr among the number. Instead of doing so, Mr. Farr procured a flag of his own, had the names of Garfield and Arthur painted on it, and raised it on his hotel. This displeased the Democrats so much that a note was sent to Mr. Farr on Wednesday, in these words, but without any names signed to it: "If you don't take that flag down mighty soon you will be sorry." Mr. Farr did not pay any attention to this, but left his flag flying all day Wednesday and Thursday.

At about 12 o'clock Thursday night, after he had retired to rest, the bell at the front door was rung loudly, and, not suspecting anything wrong, Mr. Farr got up, partially dressed, and went to see what was wanted. He opened the door, and was immediately seized by three masked ruffians. A hand was clapped over his mouth and he was dragged into the road, where the three desperadoes were met by twenty-five or thirty more, similarly disguised. Across the road is a barber's shop, and into it they went. Mr. Farr was asked if he would take down the Republican flag, and he bravely said he would not. The fellows, who were either drunk or pretending to be, then took razors and shaved off all of Mr. Farr's beard and hair, inflicting four scalp wounds in the course of the operation. The owner of the shop must have known all about it, for the shop was not locked and the scoundrels seemed to find every-they wanted very easily. Mr. Farr was then taken to the bank of Otter Creek, which runs close by, and again was asked if he would haul down the Republican flag. Again he firmly answered no. A rope was then tied to his feet, a bandage put over his mouth, and he was thrown into the river three times in succession and dragged out by the rope, more dead than alive. He was then tied up to a tree with his wet clothes on and left. He was found in the morning senseless, and taken home.

Mr. Farr will be cared for at the Fletcher Hospital, in this city. His injuries are severe, but probably not dangerous. However, he will always be disfigured, and will be a standing monument of the brutal Kukluxism of Vermont Democratic Copperheads. The Sheriff and State's Attorney of Addison County are now at work to discover the perpetrators of the outrage, and if their identity can be established, they will feel the severity of Vermont justice.

A CLERGYMAN ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Rev. T. B. Miller, Dean of the University of Medicine and Surgery, was arrested to-night while going to church, upon the charge of forgery, preferred by John Norris, city editor of the *Record,* who, in February last, bought for $25 a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine. The alleged forgery consists in antedating a series of lecture tickets at the time of granting the certificate, and in writing the names of the Professors on them. Mr. Miller will have a hearing in the morning.

AN OLD MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

HANCOCK, N. Y., July 31.—John Carlton, an old and well-known citizen of New-Berlin, Broome County, N. Y., 71 years of age, committed suicide a day or two ago by hanging in a barn belonging to George Warner, for whom Carlton worked. It is said that Carlton was in reduced circumstances, which is thought to have been the cause of his suicide.

QUICK RAILROAD WORK.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 1.—An additional rail was laid on the Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to-day from Long Branch to Shark River, with sidings. The distance is 11 miles, and it took 15 hours to accomplish the work. On and after to-morrow all trains will run through to Point Pleasant.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

AYOOB KHAN'S VICTORY OVER THE BRITISH.

THE AFGHAN CHIEF FAILS TO FOLLOW UP HIS SUCCESS—HIS HEAVY LOSSES—GEN. BURROWS'S FORCE IN KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—Reports from Quettah indicate that Ayoob Khan did not follow up his victory by pursuing the British. It is stated that Gen. Burrows succeeded in bringing a large body of his troops into Kandahar.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Bombay correspondent telegraphs: "The battle between Gen. Burrows's force and the Afghans is said to have been well contested. The British cavalry and artillery were badly cut up at the commencement of the fight, but the infantry inflicted such heavy loss on Ayoob Khan that he has not ventured to advance upon Kandahar."

The Viceroy of India telegraphed on Sunday that Ayoob Khan did not follow up the British retreat. Gen. Burrows's force has arrived at Kandahar. When the messenger left, Ayoob Khan was encamped where the action was fought. This seems to confirm the news that Ayoob Khan had suffered heavily. This news was brought by natives to Quettah. The Viceroy's telegram says: "Our whole army is not in the citadel, at Candahar, but the word 'not' is probably a telegraphic error for 'now.'"

A Kabul correspondent announces that Mr. Griffin, the British representative, has met Abdurrahman at a private interview. His demeanor was excellent. There were but few troops with him.

Another Kabul correspondent says the prospect of a favorable settlement with Abdurrahman and the speedy withdrawal of the army from Kabul are, *no doubt, seriously menaced* by the disaster at Kandahar, but Gen. Stewart's force is adequate for any emergency, and need fear no combination which can be brought against it. Mr. Griffin has twice held an interview with Abdurrahman. Gen. Stewart will meet Abdurrahman in public *durbar* at Gen. Gough's camp, at Kalahaji, on Monday.

A later Kabul dispatch says: "Mr. Griffin held an interview with Abdurrahman on Saturday, at Zimma, which lasted three hours. The British escort consisted of three squadrons of cavalry, and the Ameer's escort of 200 infantry. Abdurrahman evidently desires our friendship, but feels insecure until more successful in gaining over the country to his side. His Turkestan troops are the most suspicious, and he finds it necessary to humor them.

A Calcutta correspondent says everything seems to point to Gen. Burrows having been out-generaled, and the battle of Phushki Nakhud will probably be hereafter cited as one more instance of the story, old as British history itself, of a gallant army being ruined by the infatuation and incompetence of its leaders and the treachery of its allis, as there can be little doubt that the Walis cavalry went over to the enemy.

A Bombay dispatch reports that the Khelati-Gilsai garrison is in a very precarious state. The tribes are gathered in the vicinity, and much anxiety is felt for the garrison unless Gen. Phayre relieves it, which would delay his march to Kandahar.

PHASES OF EASTERN AFFAIRS.

DULCIGNO PROBABLY TO BE CEDED TO MONTENEGRO—SERVIA'S ARMAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Vienna correspondent says the statement that the Porte intends to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro is strengthened by the dispatch of a Turkish naval squadron to the Dulcigno coast to enforce the cession.

A Constantinople dispatch says it is reported that the Porte has applied to Servia for an explanation of her armament, and considers the reply satisfactory.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Vice-President of the Bulgarian Committee is now in Belgrade to negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance between Bulgaria and Servia.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—No cracks having appeared in the walls of the houses in the Rue St. Michel, which at first appeared to be in danger from Friday's floods, it is hoped that they will be saved. Numerous gangs of workmen were engaged all day Saturday in propping them with wooden supports.

The elections to the Councils-General up to the present time show that in 62 cases the Republicans have been successful, and in 16 the Conservatives. Six second ballots in the latter will be necessary.

RIO JANEIRO, July 9.—The Bank of the Province at Porto Alegre has been robbed of $125,000.

BUENOS AYRES, July 9.—The rebels are still holding out at Dolores.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The *Golos* reports that a riot occurred yesterday at a village in the government of Pskof. The soldiery interfered and arrested the ringleaders in the disturbance.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Plimsoll has consented to contest Liverpool for a seat in Parliament.

The *Standard's* financial article reports that £190,000, gold, have been purchased in the open market for export to America.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The Finance Minister has returned from Coburg. I am informed on good authority that the result of the conference at Coburg did not answer the general expectations."

A Dublin dispatch says two land meetings were held there on Sunday. The same dispatch says the corn and root crops of Ireland promise more than an average yield, and that the general aspect of the country is cheering.

The *Times* publishes a description of the figure-head of the Atalanta widely differing from the description of the one picked up by the bark Girl of Devon and published by the New-York *Herald.*

The Admiralty has received a telegram announcing that Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke has grounded on Okosive Island, off the south-west coast of Yesso, in a fog.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Gladstone caught a chill after leaving the House of Commons on Friday, and is now suffering from congestion of the left lung. The latest bulletin issued on Sunday evening says his condition is less favorable, owing to a slight fever, but that he is in no immediate danger. The Queen telegraphed to ascertain his condition. Mr. Gladstone's physician has recommended perfect quietude for his patient.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The *Times* in its leader this morning says the public will learn with much regret that Mr. Gladstone is somewhat seriously indisposed, and may be unable to attend to public business for some time.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 1.—The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. R. Drum, United States Army, and Col. T. H. Barr, United States Army, arrived here yesterday on the steamer from Boston.

SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Max Burckhardt, editor and proprietor of the *Humorist* a German weekly, committed suicide by taking morphine. The cause of the act is unknown. He was a native of Berlin and about 50 years of age.

AN EX-CITY AUDITOR ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—S. W. Hoffman, ex-Auditor of Cincinnati, was arrested last night on the affidavit of Julius Dexter, of the Sinking Fund Commission, charging Hoffman with the misappropriation of two Cincinnati bonds of $1,000 each while City Auditor. Bail was fixed at $5,000 and was given, and next Wednesday was set for the preliminary hearing.

SOUTH CAROLINA INJUSTICE.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST D. T. CORBIN THAT WOULD NOT BE RENDERED EXCEPT IN A DEMOCRATIC COURT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1.—The verdict in the case of the State of South Carolina against D. T. Corbin, rendered in the Richland County Court, is a fair sample of the kind of justice Republicans receive in the South Carolina courts. It appears that Corbin, under a settlement with Controller-General Dunn in 1875, retained, out of money due the State, $28,728 44 for professional services rendered the State by Corbin & Stone. When the Democratic Party came into power the matter was reopened, and the new Controller-General instituted proceedings for the recovery of this money, on the ground that his predecessor had no legal right to make such a settlement. The case came up in Columbia at the present term of court, and occupied three days. Corbin was represented by Ackerman & Earle, who produced a counter-claim of $20,000 lent the State in 1877, and $10,000 for professional services rendered by Corbin in the Savannah Railroad suit. In the first instance, Judge Hudson sustained the present Controller's position, and in the second, he ruled that if the counter-claim had been brought against private citizens it would hold good, but the State could not be sued for her debts, and Corbin's only resource to obtain the money due him would be through petition to the Legislature. Corbin's defense, which was based upon two similar cases in Bay's Reports, was set aside, and the jury, under the Judge's direction, *rendered a verdict for the payment of $30,-632 06,* principal and interest, against the defendant. It is the same old story. South Carolina, under the Bourbon rule, unscrupulously defrauds her legal creditors and repudiates her honest debts, while she relentlessly exacts the last cent from her debtors, many of whom, like Corbin, have large sums to their credit on the Treasurer's books. Mr. Corbin, who arrived in the city this morning, said he considered himself fortunate because the jury did not add, "and shall be hanged until he is dead" to the verdict. With the advice and concurrence of some of the best legal talent in the State, the case will be carried before the Supreme Court on appeal.

An incident has recently occurred which will serve as a warning to capitalists who seek opportunities to invest money. Several gentlemen residing north of Mason and Dixon's line have undertaken to supply a want long felt in this city, to wit: a permanent supply of pure water. They have incurred a very heavy expense, have laid about 12 miles of pipes, and are now in a position to furnish the greater portion of the city with artesian well water. In compliance with their contract, they have also established a number of fire-plugs throughout the city. All this was accomplished without the least aid from the City Government; yet when these gentlemen demanded the first installment due them from the city under the contract, the Aldermen not only refused payment, but they seriously discussed the confiscation of the entire water-works on some simple technical deficiencies. The "skull and crossbones" would be a more fit emblem on the South Carolina banner than the palmetto tree, under the present régime.

A CAPTIVE BALLOON ESCAPES.

TWO COUNTRY-PEOPLE INVOLUNTARILY CARRIED OFF BY A LARGE AIR-SHIP.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says that an imprisoned balloon that had been used there for short excursions by a man named Henry, broke loose from the guy-ropes at 5:30 o'clock last evening and started skyward. In the small basket attached to the gigantic air-ship were two persons, a man and a woman, who had come into town from the neighboring country. There was a large crowd of people standing around the guy-ropes at the time they broke, and a cry of terror rose from them all. The balloon darted upward with marvelous rapidity. At first the occupants of the frail car did not realize that the balloon had broken away from its moorings, but when they glanced down and saw the earth rapidly receding, they gesticulated piteously to the crowd as if imploring assistance. When the balloon had reached a high altitude it drifted in a north-easterly direction. It was followed by many people with telescopes, and finally disappeared in that direction. The man and woman in the balloon came into town yesterday from the country, and thought they would hazard a balloon ride. Word has been sent to all towns lying to the north-east of the place, and a lookout will be kept for the balloon in case it should drift near the earth. There was a great deal of gas in it, and it is feared that it will drift up to the lake. The couple who took this involuntary ride know nothing about the management of balloons. At last accounts no word had been received at Youngstown as to their fate. It is hoped they have reached ground in safety further north.

A RAILROAD TO LEADVILLE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—The joint track of the Denver and South Park and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads was completed into Leadville yesterday, and both companies began running regular through trains to-day. Their track is also completed and opened for business to Hortense, 12 miles from Buena Vista, on the Gunnison extension.

PLAYING POLO ON SKATES.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—The polo games on skates at the skating rink last evening were witnessed by a large crowd. Five games were played, four of which were won by Capt. A. H. Old's team, and one by Capt. E. H. Crosby's team. Capt. Old was presented at the close of the contest with a handsome floral gift.

A FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—John McTague, a boy 15 years old, had his carotid artery cut on July 5 by a stray bullet. Last Thursday secondary hemorrhage set in. To-day he was subjected to a surgical operation at the Cincinnati Hospital, and died under the knife on the surgeon's table.

HEAVY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 1.—Forty-five freight trains, comprising 1,500 cars, almost all of which were filled with grain, passed south on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday. It was the heaviest day's shipment since the road was built.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—W. K. Boone, of Allen County, was unanimously nominated Republican candidate for Congress for the Fifth Ohio District, at Lima, yesterday.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Hester, Capt. Braithwaite, from Hong Kong May 8, for New-York, has been in collision with an Italian bark, in which the latter was sunk. The crew of the bark were saved.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 1.—The steamer Soulanges, which ran aground on the bar at Devil's Back, St. John River, was towed off by the steamer F yesterday and brought down to Indiantown. She is slightly damaged.

WESTON WALKING AGAIN.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 1.—Edward Payson Weston began at 1 o'clock this morning a six-days' walk at Park Garden, undertaking to beat the best previous six days' record.

VISITING NIAGARA FALLS

THE SAME GRAND SCENERY AND LYING HACKMEN.

A MARVELOUSLY BEAUTIFUL SPOT SPOILED BY MAN'S MEANNESS—THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF THE SHOP-KEEPING ELEMENT—THE HOTELS AND THEIR GUESTS.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28.—There is "nobody here." Of course, this is a comparative term when used in speaking of a Summer resort, but the aggregate number of guests at the hotels is so small that it is practically true. The landlords say that they had an excellent June, but acknowledge, as they cannot well help doing, that this has been the poorest July they have known for years. Others, more worthy of credit, because disinterested, declare that the entire season has been a failure. They describe it as a "queer" sort of season. For a fortnight there was a rushing business; then the two large American hotels suddenly emptied and remained so a week; then one of them received a fair contribution of patronage while the other did absolutely nothing; then the latter took its turn and the servants of the first enjoyed a week's rest, and so it has gone. The smaller hotels have fared no better here, and on the Canada side mine host is likewise grumbling. At the present writing, none of them appears to be making a fortune. The streets are as quiet as on a Sunday afternoon in a country village; a dozen or so of seated visitors lose themselves in the vastness of the stone piazzas of the great hotels; platoons of waiters stand like ebony statues in rows adown the long dining-rooms, and nobody comes to be served. Even the hackmen sit sleepily on the boxes of their motionless vehicles, and their horses have nothing to do but whisk the flies from their sleek sides. I do not know of *any statement capable of conveying a better idea* of dullness to a habitué of this place than this. The drowsiness of the hackman is that of the weasel, however. Let a stranger but loom up on the horizon and instantly they charge toward him, with a clatter and a yell, from all directions, and having reached his vicinity, spring from their seats and surround him, working their tongues with a sustained volubility that would petrify a Chatham-street old clo' dealer.

I regret to have to write that the system of coupon tickets, introduced last year, entitling a visitor to the use of a hack and admission to every point of interest in the neighborhood, all for $2, has been abandoned. This was a step in the right direction, and could not have failed to redeem somewhat the lost popularity of America's greatest natural wonder had it been maintained. The reason given for the failure of the plan is that unanimity of action could not be obtained, so that the better-disposed of the hackmen were placed on an unequal footing as compared with those to whom extortion has become a second nature. The Cataract House proprietors are particularly blamed for refusing to support the system. As this hotel is the oldest as well as one of the most prominent in the place, having existed under the management of several unbroken generations of the same three families, their action is so much the more short-sighted and deserving of condemnation. It is true that the visitor who read the correspondence from the Falls published in THE TIMES last year, is still enabled to see everything worth seeing, and to see it all in the most satisfactory manner, by the comparatively small outlay of $1; but the majority of strangers who come here ignorant of how this may be accomplished, are more than ever liable to be made the victims of the most exasperating extortion on every hand. The guide-books suppress with a care that is seemingly deliberate, the necessary information; the hotel people are interested in the hacks attached to their respective establishments, and mislead instead of enlightening their guests, and as for the possibility of obtaining a correct statement on any subject from a Niagara Falls hackman, that is a proposition that needs only to be stated to make manifest its absurdity.

It may be well to reproduce the directions given last year, as by personal inspection I find them still of full value. No matter what the hackmen may say, the entrance to Goat and adjacent islands is only just back of the International Hotel, west of Prospect Park, and but a few minutes' walk from any part of the village. Admission to them all is but 50 cents to a pedestrian, and it is only on foot that they can be properly enjoyed. Even if the journey to the islands be made in a carriage, the occupants must get out and walk when there or nothing can be seen. None of the islands are large, and the stroll about them will fatigue nobody. Then, still on foot, the visitor must walk in an easterly direction past Prospect Park to the so-called new Suspension Bridge. This is only a very short distance—less than two city blocks. Passage across the bridge costs 25 cents, and the journey is about half, say, that which the completion of the Brooklyn bridge will require. A very fine view of the river and the falls is obtained therefrom. Arrived on the Canada shore, it is but a quarter of a mile to Table Rock, at the edge of the Horseshoe Fall, with both falls facing the spectator the entire distance. The American Fall is insignificant in comparison with the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall. Near the site of Table Rock is a house with a lofty tower to which admission is free, and from which a magnificent and most satisfactory view of both falls may be obtained. In calling the stranger's attention to this place even the hack drivers speak of it smilingly as "something new for Niagara." Of course it is a mere trap whose object is to afford greater facilities to importune visitors into purchasing the trash with which the lower story is filled, but one is not obliged to buy, and it is a rare satisfaction to be able to get the better of the natives—so rare that another opportunity will not probably be afforded. Besides, strangers should remember that at the American end of the bridge is stationed a United States Custom-house officer, who, with commendable vigilance, stops every person returning and requires him or her to pay to the Government full duty on every article which the victim feels in his heart he or she has given more than value for already. Photographs only are admitted free—presumably as works of art.

So refuse to buy, but accept with thanks the shopman's urgently proffered hospitality. He will be too busy below with previous game to bother you up stairs, and the sight is well worth it. For miles to the south-west spread away the rapids of the Niagara, dashing, rushing, and leaping into myriad clouds of spray, only patches of vivid green water to be seen, the remainder snowy foam. A gun-shot distant the concave, glassy, pale-green edge of the tremendous down-pour glistens in the sun-light, discharging a thousand thick columns of fleecy snow 190 feet, with thunderous roar, upon the scattered brown rocks below. Cloud after cloud of mist is flung upward by the concussion, rising at times thinly to the height of many hundreds of feet above the upper surface. Two hundred feet below, at the base of the cataract, between the perpendicular banks, a sea of milk tosses angrily, gradually merging into a green foam-flecked river as it sweeps wildly onward. A tall rainbow shaft rises quivering from out the centre of the snowy waves, far above the upper edge of the fall, its colors distinct and unfading while the sun shines. To the left is the broad, precipitous, rocky, tree-crowned barrier of Goat Island; a little further on, the narrower one of Luna Island, with a single water-shoot between, and then the wide, regular arc of the American fall, its bottom edged with low mist-clouds, in the centre of which nestles a small rainbow. All this, the islands in the distance above, the river gorge in the distance below, the bridges, the Park, and neat village in front, and the lovely Canadian country behind may be descried in a glance, but no mere glance will satisfy the visitor. He will sit and feast his eyes, and the grandeur of the scene will grow upon him as he looks. Finally, he will descend, and boldly run a gantlet of importunity, the equal of which never presented itself to his most fevered imaginings. Regarded from a business point of view, the persistency of these sharks is admirable. In another calling—that of faro-bank steerers, for instance—they would not be long in acquiring fortunes. The majority of persons find themselves unable to resist, either through a feeling that they lie under an obligation for the use of the tower which they are called upon to discharge in some way, or to escape the

annoyances. If the latter be their motive, they realize only too soon how easy it was to be mistaken. The show of weakness displayed in the purchase of one article is but an inducement to the native octopus to fasten another feeler upon his victim. He is like the tiger, in whom the taste of blood stimulates a craving for more. He has a thousand contrivances for extorting money, and he drags the unhappy visitor from shop to photograph gallery, from photograph gallery to camera obscura, and so on until the terrified stranger, dimly realizing that he is making an egregious ass of himself, breaks violently away, his arms full of costly rubbish, and as he disappears in the distance a final invitation rings in his ears to "take a trip to Table Rock and under the falls—the grandest thing about the cataract—only $1." And as he strolls along rejoicing in his escape, he will suffer a further shock to notice a sign over the Canadian Park gate which was free last year, of "admission 25 cents."

Supposing he has maintained his moral courage and refused to be entrapped, despite the taunts which his assailants freely lavish on such as he, let him now descend the ferry road. For 25 cents more, making $1 in all, he will be rowed across the stream, obtaining a unique view of the two falls from beneath, and will be landed at the bottom of the inclined stairway leading up to Prospect Park. Without further fee he is entitled to a ride upward on the railway, and the full privileges of the park, and as there is no limit to the length of time he may remain there, he can, if he choose, wait until after dark and witness the play of the electric and colored lights upon the cataract and rapids, returning to his hotel in ample time for a late supper. He will thus have seen at the minimum of cost everything that is necessary to see, particularly if he has come by way of the railroad along the southern river bank from the east, whence an excellent view of the "whirlpool" is had. There is nothing else worth expending money for unless one cares to go under the falls, which costs $1 more. All the other "places of interest," with fee attachments, are arrant humbugs. In a carriage—even from the hotels—the amount of money that may be thrown away with no better result is limited only by the natural asininity of the visitor. Take the bridge, for instance. The toll for a hack and a single passenger both ways is $1 50, in addition to carriage hire; and similar extortions are practiced everywhere. A still cheaper method of seeing the falls and the electric illumination at night satisfactorily is to take lodgings on the Canada side. The Clifton House in particular appears to be unusually free from the objectionable features of the majority of the hotels on this side. It has the singular appendage of a free "bus," and for that alone merits special recognition.

If a stranger attempts to walk through the streets, he is beset by irresponsible hack-drivers, who stop their vehicles in front of him at the crossings and block his way on the sidewalks, fairly demanding his patronage, and following him up for blocks. It is of no use to refuse. They have worn out persons before by persistence, and hope to do so again. If the visitor continue obdurate, offers are made to him which savor of cheapness; but should he foolishly accept, he will bitterly regret it. The Niagara residents are cunning in the use of phrases from which they can extract meanings of which their victims never dreamed, and the end is the alternative of an undignified street row, or the loss and expense of several additional days' time in attendance upon local courts, whose magistrates owe their positions to, and are the creatures of, the shop-keepers, hackmen, and other extortionists. When about to go home, the unfortunate stranger will discover that his hotel bill is considerably larger than he had calculated, using the printed terms tacked upon the door of his room as a basis. Among these terms at the International was a paragraph to the effect that guests would be charged 50 cents for omnibus and expressage. It did not explain that this meant only one way—about two city blocks—but I paid $1 for this item all the same. When you reach the depot and are about to board the cars, you are accosted by a person with the name of the hotel in brass letters affixed to his hat, who demands additional pay for carrying your luggage to the station, saying, with consummate impudence, that he receives nothing from the hotel for the service. I have seen several gentlemen accede to the swindle, in every case after an indignant remonstrance, which the baggage fiend met with a most imperturbable smile, as though he were well used to it.

There appears to be only one remedy for this lamentable state of affairs, and that lies in the consummation of the scheme for the purchase of the land on both sides of the falls by the State of New-York on the one hand and the Dominion Government on the other, and the adoption of a specific set of regulations whereby the hackmen and shopkeepers may be kept within bounds. I find that there exists here a violent opposition to the plan—not among the owners of the property to be taken, who appear to be satisfied with the compensation suggested by the Commissioners—but among the residents of the village, who argue that if so much taxable real estate be removed from their assessment lists it will increase the burden of taxation upon the remainder to an unjust degree. This, I am told, is the only basis of opposition. These people seem to lose sight entirely of the immense advantages that will flow to them from the increased patronage of the outer world and the enhanced value that will be given to their holdings in consequence; but their ideas cannot be expected to be in advance of their business, which consists almost altogether in the disposal of useless gimcracks. Their policy has ever been to make the most of the present regardless of the detriment their conduct may do to them in the future. Surely they have no cause to be satisfied with their present manifest lack of prosperity; and in any event the interests of many millions should not be sacrificed to suit the unreasonable whims of a paltry 3,321, which is the figure furnished by the recent census as including the permanent residents of the village. It is to be hoped, however, that should the scheme eventually go through, the toll-gates now maintained by the Canadian Government on its land across the river will be abolished, and that suitable railings and lamps will be erected along the edge of the precipitous bluff on that side. It is now exceedingly dangerous after nightfall, and several accidents have already occurred there this season. On Sunday, May 30, William and Richard Heffernan, New-Yorkers, who had been spending a few weeks with their sister at the Prospect House, started on a stroll to the Clifton House and back after supper. Next morning Richard was found lying on the path bleeding from severe wounds on the head and nearly exhausted. A search discovered the dead body of William lying on the roadway leading to the ferry. They had walked off the edge in the darkness, and Richard had managed to crawl back to where he was found. Last week a child from an excursion party toppled over near the same spot, and its father, in an endeavor to save it, fell also; but, fortunately, they caught in the brush and escaped without serious injury. Nobody has had the misfortune to go over the falls this season, but there have been an unusual number of suicides, all of which have already been reported from time to time by telegraph. Young Edwin Short, who came hither on the 19th inst. for the purpose of casting himself over the cataract, but whose courage failing when he reached Goat Island and saw the awful rush of water at close quarters, shot himself in the head, still lies here hovering between life and death. The chances are very much against his recovery. Additional fences or barriers would not be amiss at many points on this side also, if only for the purpose of restraining the many astounding fools who continually persist in washing their hands in, and dipping water from the edge of, the falls. It is no place at present for such persons, for intoxicated people, or for children, unless firmly clutched by the hands of parents or guardians.

The International Hotel has changed hands since the death of its proprietor, Mr. James Fulton, Jr., last Spring. It is now under the management of Messrs. Gluck, Ward & Delano, the first the owner of the Spencer House. It has been thoroughly renovated, recarpeted, and refurnished. The so-called International River Parlor building is no longer an attachment of the hotel, its furniture having been seized under foreclosure of mortgage this Spring. The "parlor" is now unoccupied. The Cataract House has had a new elevator put in, and, on the very first night that it was run, John H. Murphy, who had been head waiter at the hotel for 27 successive years, was instantly killed in it. The Park Place Hotel was sold under foreclosure of mortgage this Spring, and now bears a large placard on its side asking for a purchaser at private sale. For the rest, there have been few changes to note since last year, save the successful introduction of the electric lights in Prospect Park, then in process of erection. The effect of the illumination on the water at night is extraordinarily beautiful. The ridges of the rapids are made to shine like burnished silver above the black groundwork of the growing water. The shimmering white falls are changed from blood-red to yellow, blue, green, and all the other hues of the rainbow by means of colored glass screens in front of a light stationed on a [illegible] the various points of interest down the river on the Canadian side and on Goat and Luna Islands in panoramic succession. Other lights suspended above the trees spread over the grass and foliage a radiance as clear, but softer and less fierce, than that of the sun. The New-York Saengerbund, who are here on an excursion, sang rollicking German songs there last evening, to the delight of a large throng of the village people. These excursions are a feature of the attendance here. They come from everywhere, but they are of little value to the hotels, as, in the majority of instances, they bring their lunch with them, and do not tarry longer than a day. One of them arrived this morning, and it was amusing to see its members huddle together in the railroad depot, out of which they refused to budge until all were ready to start. Then, in a solid mass, and with set faces, they advanced upon the mob of waiting hackmen, who hung upon their sides like a long fringe, clamoring for fees and showering abuse upon those who remained obdurate for blocks. Twenty-two members of the New-York Artists' Fund Society spent a few days here in the latter part of June, having traveled to Lockport on a yacht by way of the Erie Canal. They were Edward Gay, Thomas Hicks, G. H. McCord, J. M. Falconer, J. B. Bristol, P. P. Ryder, J. D. Barrow, A. Thompson Bricher, A. F. Bunner, J. F. Cropsey, D. M. Carter, Percival De Luce, A. C. Howland, H. Fuechsel, Alfred Jones, D. Maitland Armstrong, S. J. Guy, John Williamson, George H. Zewell, J. C. Nicoll, A. Wordsworth Thompson, and Arthur Parton. They were the guests of W. J. Arkell. Three lads of good family successfully made a pedestrian journey from Westchester, Penn., to the Falls on foot last week, and, after seeing the sights, started on their return the same way. They looked bright and hearty, and reported that they had enjoyed the trip exceedingly. The Fourteenth Ohio National Guard Regiment is expected to encamp for a week at the Falls in August.

There has been a notable absence of Southerners this year, and some of the landlords ascribe to their defection the prevailing dullness. The weather is said to have been so delightful in the South that people did not care to come away. Here it has been unusually hot the greater part of the Summer, but during the past few weeks there has been a grateful change, with daily showers, and now the atmosphere is that of Fall—cool, breezy, and pleasant. Angling in the river above the rapids is reported as unusually good, black-bass, perch, rock-bass, pickerel, and lake sheepshead being the varieties most encountered. There has been much complaint this year of illegal seining by misnamed sporting parties, and the authorities have been stirred up to put a stop to it. The Winter was very mild, and the flight of aquatic birds was unusually large. Two hundred wild ducks were picked up in the river one morning, having been carried over the falls and killed during the night. The statement published in your letter from Alexandria Bay, that a palace car is attached to the through trains on the new Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg route between that place and this, is misleading, and apt to be of injury to persons in delicate health. It is so advertised, but no such car is run. The worst of it is that the company's agents will not tell the truth about it. At the Bay they say they will telegraph to Cape Vincent for you without charge. At the Cape you are told that the car is put on at Watertown. There you are informed that you must wait until you get to Richland, and so on.

Among the guests at the International Hotel have been James Slater and daughters, Gen. Robert Halsey and Miss Halsey, R. W. King and party, W. M. Jackson and wife, Dr. M. M. Stearns, A. G. Darwin, William Tweddle, Thomas L. Conkling, E. N. Wilson and wife, Dr. B. L. Baylis and daughter, W. R. Allen and wife, N. Sarony and family, Louis Weber and wife, J. B. Key, all of New-York; W. F. Loughrey, P. R. Kissam, George W. Oakley and wife, of Brooklyn; the Hon. John Birdsall and wife, of Glen Cove; M. E. Staples and wife, G. W. Sherwood and wife, of Jersey City; Secretary of State Joseph B. Carr, Judge J. W. Romeyn, of Detroit; Tadaaki Sawa, Motohiro Onoda, Seichi Hayashi, Koso Tanaka, Riyeso Komadome, Saburo Tujii, of Tokio, Japan; the Baroness de Mausace, W. H. Shuck, United States Navy; the Rev. C. Gregson, Chaplain of her Majesty's steamer Lorea, and wife; H. B. Sullivan, United States Navy; the Hon. John Dillon, of Dublin; M. D. Jones, United States Navy; P. L. Tennison, United States Navy; A. L. Ammerman, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; W. E. Boggs, United States Navy, and wife.

At the Cataract House have been Judge Freeman J. Fithian, John T. Sherman and wife, the Rev. C. T. Olmsted and wife, A. M. Bigelow and wife, Henry Wise and daughter, W. T. Miller, Admiral Taylor and wife, I. E. Grannis and wife, A. A. Stannard, G. Zabriskie, William Seymour, Jr., Commissioner D. W. C. Wheeler, Thomas P. Everett, William F. Everett, Dr. Yale, H. E. Roederer, John Baird and wife, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Emerson, all of New-York; Judge Folger, Congressman Richard Crowley, Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, United States Army; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, of South Carolina, and family; Mrs. Gen. Sherman, son, and daughter; J. A. Dorr, United States Army; ex-Insurance Superintendent Smyth, the Hon. J. G. W. Allen, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henry, of Brooklyn; the Hon. George H. Sharpe, Baron Oerzben, Gen. J. B. Fry, United States Army; Hidehara Kanasi, Chief Secretary of the Treasury of Japan; Lieut. Thackara and bride—daughter of Gen. Sherman.

The following have registered at the Clifton House: Lorillard Ronalds and family, Francis D. Moulton and wife, C. B. Meeker and family, E. E. Prevost and family, Mrs. M. R. Cunningham and family, C. G. Howard and wife, Charles F. Watson and wife, E. Judge, John S. Kennedy, Mrs. E. Sherwood, Miss A. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dreyfus, G. H. Warren and wife, B. S. Bull and wife, G. Patterson and wife, J. H. Rice and daughters, William A. Shaw and wife, Miss Mabel L. Hodgkins, William Wilmerding Moir, Oscar Goorke and wife, E. Fitzgerald and wife, G. T. Seal and sister, Mrs. and Miss Reid, George McDermott and sister, Walter Stanton and family, L. D. Booth, wife, and daughter, F. S. Gorton and wife, Mrs. J. T. Conkling and family, all of New-York; Richard Alfred and wife, C. C. Pendleton and wife, John Magee and wife, Capt. T. A. Barrett and wife, of Brooklyn; Baron von Weber, of Germany; Count Sulowitz, of Austria; Baron May, the Austrian Minister, Baron Spann and Count Wessey Bifelle, of Vienna; Baron G. Neyt, of the Belgian Legation.

The following have been at the Spencer House: A. R. Clemmer and sister, H. Dubois, A. T. Shepard, Theodore C. Rohle and family, Charles Wells and wife, John Allen and wife, H. K. Rosenthal, Capt. Elliott and wife, T. B. Hendrickson, J. L. Delatour, James Little, Charles Raymond, H. Lentry and wife, H. A. Chamberlain, J. Proctor, J. Uptegrove and wife, Judge Reynolds and wife, the Rev. Dr. Goodsell and wife, J. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana, Miss Ann Jones, Miss Bowkin, W. H. Greene and wife, T. Houghton and wife, E. R. Clarke and wife, Austin Corbin and family, all of New-York; H. Merrett and wife, the Rev. George W. Woodruff, Charles G. Auerbach and wife, George Wren and wife, of Brooklyn; C. S. Doremus and wife, of Jersey City; E. Benton and wife, of Newark; E. J. McGowan and wife, of Astoria; the Rev. E. Ingersoll, of Buffalo; Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester; J. E. R. Hadden and wife, the latter the granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton; Sir Arthur Kennedy and sister, Adelaide Neilson.

Among the Prospect House guests have been Mr. and Mrs. John D. Strickland, James Rascover, A. S. Rascover, Miss Rascover, James Bostwick and family, Dr. Gilbert, Miss Storms, Mrs. J. D. Vermilye and family, all of New-York; Dr. Barker and wife, of Brooklyn; Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, Major-Gen. Beaumont, British Army; the Marquis de Yeasi and suite, M. Pickering, American Commissioner to the Australian Exhibition; the Hon. George Allen, of Toronto; the Hon. Mr. Plumb, M. P.; Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. McClintock and lady, Joaquin Miller and daughter, the Marquis de Canalles, T. Kirohuki, of Japan; Mrs. Judge Johnson and family, of Jackson, Mich.; Lord Archibald Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; the Right Rev. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo; E. A. Sothern, Lieut. Gilmore, of West Point, and wife; M. Chesse, Governor of the Society Islands.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Mrs. Colfax, Master Colfax, and Miss Wade were at the Niagara House in March. Miss Gordon Cumming, a sister of the lion-slayer, paid a visit to the Falls in January. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, has also been here making sketches for a large painting of the cataract to be finished in October for the Czar of Russia.

A STOICAL INDIAN.

From the Sonora (Cal.) Democrat, July 24.

"A few days since an Indian near Major's ranch was suffering the pain of rheumatism in one of his legs. Concluding he could bear the loss of the leg better than suffer longer, he laid the leg across a log, and with an axe chopped it [illegible] never have been known. [illegible] of the aborigines to the [illegible]

BLOODY WORK IN GEORGIA

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

PUNISHING AN OLD NEGRO WHO DARED DEFEND HIS SON—HIS DAUGHTER MURDERED, HIS SON SHOT, AND HIMSELF FOULLY BEATEN BY RUFFIANS.

ATLANTA, July 30.—In all the list of Southern outrages there has been none more horrible than that which occurred within 20 miles of this city night before last. Joe Thompson, an old negro, lives on the plantation of Reuben Munday, of Clayton County, in a little log hut which is daubed with mud. With the old negro lived his aged wife, his married daughter, Millie Johnson, her two little children, and young Thompson, a lad of 16. Joe Thompson moved to his present home last July. He then left the farm of James McElroy, in the adjoining County of Fayette, on account of a difficulty he had with John Gray, a brother-in-law of McElroy. In the field one day, Gray accused young Thompson of stealing a plow from him. The negro denied the charge, and Gray knocked him down. His father saw the blow, and ran to his son's rescue, when Gray beat Thompson furiously. Thompson prosecuted Gray for assault and battery, and secured a verdict of guilty against him. Gray was fined $100, and he and his friends were terribly provoked. They could not, as they said, stand the idea of paying $100 for beating a "d——d nigger." Smarting under this verdict, they planned a fearful revenge. All the circumstances indicate that the recent outrage was committed with the design of punishing the old negro for defending his son.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night old Thompson was asleep in his crowded cabin. Suddenly there was a fearful crash at the door, and the negroes awaking, had their eyes dazzled by the light of a dozen blazing torches, while the air was rent with demoniac yells. Fifteen men with black streaks across their faces to disguise them, were howling at the door and threatening death to all within. While part of this mob tugged and pushed at the door, the others seized a loose log in the side of the house and wrenched it out. The door soon after gave way. Just as it fell some one fired a shot, which entered young Thompson's side, and made a wound from which he will probably not recover. The crowd then rushed in. Millie Johnson raised her head and cried for help. There was a flash and a report, and her voice was silenced. A ball from a well-aimed pistol had entered her head and killed her instantly. Old Thompson was seized and dragged from the house into the yard. One man held his feet and another his hands, while a third pounded him with a club. The old woman was carried into the back yard and so unmercifully beaten that she is still in bed, and scarcely alive. After the fiends had accomplished their purpose they left the scene, howling like mad men. On the road they fired into the house of Clarke Goddard, a respectable negro, and a little further on threatened to kill two young white men whom they met. They had tasted blood, and, like wild beasts, were ravenous for more.

The outrage was published throughout the county by sunrise. All good people felt that it was a disgrace to the community and such a wanton cruelty that prompt and severe punishment should be meted out. Several citizens offered to head a body of men to search for the murderers. The Sheriff of the county took the matter in hand, and arrested John Gray, James Gray, James McElroy, and Sam Cook. A horse was tracked from the scene of the murder to Sam Cook's house. Old Thompson swears that he recognized John Gray. There is good evidence that James Gray was with John on the night of the murder. McElroy came to Thompson's house a few days before the outrage, ostensibly to get a tray made, but Joe Thompson says his actions were so peculiar as to cause suspicion, and make him fear that the visit was the forerunner of mischief.

Visiting the scene of the killing, I found that nearly 100 negroes had gathered to render to the afflicted family any assistance they needed. In groups they gloomily discussed the terrible outrage, expressing their indignation as timidly as if they feared an expression of opinion might bring upon them similar treatment. The women sat under the shade of the trees making a shroud for Millie Thompson, whose dead body was stretched on a bed inside the house. Bob Thompson was groaning with the pain of his wounds, and old Joe Thompson leaned upon the door for support. He was a pitiful object. His shirt was dyed with blood, and blood still oozed from the gaping wounds on his breast and back. His bald head had been plastered to cover several long, deep gashes. The old man, trembling with weakness that was pathetic, told the story of the attack as well as he could. The simple facts were so horrible that it makes one's blood boil to think of them. The people of Clayton County have taken the matter in hand, determined to vigorously push the prosecution of the offenders. Six or seven other arrests will be made. The whites and blacks of the county will raise a purse of several hundred dollars to prosecute the case. In Atlanta there is great indignation at the outrage. Several lawyers have volunteered to aid the Solicitor in the prosecution, and if the guilty parties are arrested they may expect to suffer the penalty of their crime.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 30.

About 12 o'clock Wednesday night a party of 10 or 12 disguised men went to the house of Joe Thompson, a quiet old negro, who works on the farm of Mr. Reuben Munday, two and a half miles beyond Jonesboro. As they approached the little log house in which the negro and his family were sleeping, they began the most demoniac yells and screams. Rushing upon the door, they began to force an entrance. They carried torches of rags saturated with kerosene. The light dazzled the negro, and the fierce assault on the door terrified him so that he did not know what to do.

He had no weapon in the house but an old pistol, and he could not find this. He rushed to the door and pushed as hard as he could, but the howling mob dashed it in and pushed him on the floor. While part of the assailants pressed the door, others tore a log out of the house and made a big opening, through which they fired. As soon as the mob got into the room, in which a whole family of terrified negroes were huddled in horror, wild with rage, the yelling men seized old Thompson and dragged him out into the yard. Here two men held him to the ground while a third beat him with a stick, drawing blood at every blow, and splitting the scalp of his bald head in several places. His breast was gashed, and the blood literally spouted from his body. While part of the men were doing this others seized the old woman and beat her as furiously as their fellows were belaboring her husband. Her screams were unavailing, and she was left almost dead.

But this was not the worst. Millie Johnson, a married daughter of Joe Thompson, was lying in bed with two little children by her side. She raised up to see what was the cause of the alarm and just then was shot in the brain and fell back dead. Young Bob Thompson, a boy of 16, tried to help his parents, but was shot down by a bullet in his side, which will probably be fatal. After doing this work so completely, the crowd left the scene, leaving one negro dead and three bleeding.

Soon after this affair some parties fired into the home of Clarke Goddard, just in the edge of Jonesboro. A sapling in front of the house received a dozen buckshot, but no one was hurt. Two young men who were returning from a visit met a crowd of men who cocked their guns on them, and ordered them to get out of the way at once. It is supposed that the same party who committed the outrage at Thompson's defied the law in the other instances.

Early in the morning the news of the murder had reached Jonesboro. It created great indignation at once, and when the full details in all their horror were known, the feeling grew more intense and demanded an instant and full investigation of the matter. W. S. P. Chambers, Esq., the Coroner of the county, summoned a jury and proceeded to the scene to hold an inquest over the deceased negress. The evidence of the negroes told the tale as detailed above, while there were terrible proofs all around that they were telling the story but faintly. Joe Thompson said he recognized John Gray, of Fayette County, as the leader of the gang. The men, he said, had black masks on their faces, but he was sure he knew John Gray. When asked what Gray had against him, he said he supposed it was a grudge because he prosecuted him last July for beating him in Fayette County. Gray was found guilty, and fined in Fayette Superior Court. Since that time he had cherished, as the negro said, very bitter feelings toward him. On this and other circumstantial evidence, Sheriff Scott Archer soon arrested John Gray, Lewis Gray, and James McElroy, who reside in Fayette, near the line of Clayton. Soon afterward, Sam Cook, of Clayton County, was arrested and jailed. The reporter called on the prisoners, but they declined to make any statement under the advice of Col. G. D. Stewart, their counsel. They will also be represented by Stewart & Hall, of Griffin. Their counsel say they have no statement to make, simply because they had nothing to do with the killing, as will clearly appear on an investigation.

The reporter drove to the house of Joe Thompson, and, on approaching it, saw a crowd of negroes gloomily discussing the horror of the previous night. A dozen women sat in front of the door making a shroud for the murdered woman, whose body lay on the bed where she had been slain. Joe Thompson was standing quietly leaning on a stick. His shirt was literally covered with his blood, and he could scarcely [illegible]. His bruised limbs. He told his story freely, but seemed in terrible distress, and frequently paused to wipe the tears from his eyes. He says that last July, while he was working for Mr. McElroy, in Fayette County, John Gray accused his boy Bob of stealing a plow, and began beating him one day while in the field. He went to rescue him, when Gray turned toward him and gave him a severe drubbing with a stick. He went to the court, and, prosecuting Gray, convicted him of assault and battery. He says this created much hard feeling on the part of John Gray and James McElroy, his brother-in-law. Of Lewis Gray he seemed to know nothing. He is not related to John Gray, though he lives in the same neighborhood. Thompson says he clearly recognized Gray in the party, though all the men had black masks on their faces. He says that a few days ago James McElroy came to his house and asked him if he could make him a tray, and that at the time he suspected that he had come there "to look around."

The people of Jonesboro are thoroughly incensed over this outrage on the peace of their community, and are determined to use every means to see that justice is done in the matter. Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, they held a meeting in the Court-house to consider what course was best in the premises. There were 200 people, white and black, present, including the leading citizens of the town. Speeches were made by the Hon. J. L. Doyle, Col. J. T. Spence, John M. Hule, Capt. J. M. Smith, and others. All these gentlemen denounced the murder in most emphatic terms, and appealed to the good people of the county to aid in discovering its perpetrators. The meeting unanimously requested the Ordinary to offer a reward of $750 and the Governor to offer a reward of the same amount for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Mr. J. W. Denton offered a resolution that the citizens of the county would as diligently prosecute the case as if the victims of the outrage had been white persons. This was unanimously adopted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GEORGIA WHITE REPUBLICANS NOT DEAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from this city, dated July 24, is, doubtless, in the main correct in his facts and vaticinations touching the Democracy, but a little in error in regard to what he says concerning the white Republicans. He writes: "The Republicans of Georgia have been almost as silly as the Democrats. At a time when there was hope of a genuine revival of their strength, the heresy of a white Republican Party brought fresh dissension and discouragement. This movement proved abortive, but it made the colored voters distrustful of their leaders, and ready to listen to Democratic promises."

This passage reads very much like remarks from those Federal office-holders in the South who profess great loyalty and zeal for the Republican Party, while they are at the same time using in secret their influence to keep other white men out of the party, lest they should find in them competitors for their own places, and who thus prove to be a drag and a burden upon the party and upon the Government itself. Now, the truth is, not a word or syllable has escaped from a white Republican or from the colored men in the State against the regular organization. But, on the other hand, almost every word and sentence that has been written and published in Georgia in favor of the Republican cause, and against the Bourbon Democracy, for the past three months, has been written and published by these same white Republicans. And, besides, this white Republican movement was not started until after the ridiculous failure of the Republican convention in this city on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of April last. Nor has it in any way interfered with or discouraged the old organization, or had any such effect as your correspondent ascribes to it. It is true, some of the colored voters and the two or three colored people's papers published in the State thought hard of the movement, and spoke against it at first, and in this they were warmly backed by the treasonous Democratic papers. But as evidence that they now understand and appreciate the movement, at a recent meeting of their Central Committee held in the City of Macon, and composed mainly of colored men, they authorized Mr. Pledger, the Chairman, to appoint an Executive Committee of 10, outside of the Central Committee itself, and he, Pledger, has already requested Mr. Norcross, the leader of the white Republican movement, to act as one of the said Executive Committee. He has also invited Norcross to make a speech at a ratification meeting which he has appointed to take place in this city on the 10th of August. It may also here be added that when the white Republican convention took place in this city, on the 6th inst., two large counties containing a large colored population, namely, Thomas and Monroe, sent colored delegates to congratulate the white Republicans upon their movement. And thus it may be seen that the colored men of Georgia are already understanding the nature and necessity of the organization, their papers also speaking kindly of it, thereby giving a contradiction to the "silly" and mischievous assertions of your correspondent above quoted.

The truth is, the only opposition to this movement is now found in the Bourbon Democracy, and in less than one-half of the Federal office-holders in the State; and, while we do not expect to get out a ticket for State officers, we shall have an Electoral ticket composed of good men, and with a little encouragement from Northern Republican papers we shall be able to retain not only 7,000, but seven times 7,000 men in the State who have not and will not bow the knee to Democratic Baal.

A WHITE REPUBLICAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 30, 1880.

THACKERAY'S WOMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a curious thing that scarcely any criticism of fiction can be penned without a fling at Thackeray's women, and it is so much the received opinion that he was not capable of drawing them that it requires some courage to dispute the verdict of the wisest of mankind, i. e., the critics. It is constantly asserted that he is confined to two conventional types—the good and stupid, and the clever and naughty—but by women at least, the truth and variety of his characters of women should be more fully acknowledged. A writer in your columns lately said this: "Thackeray appears to have been acquainted with only two orders of women—the good, but dependent, unintellectual, and stupid [illegible] symbolized, and the clever, though designing, unscrupulous, heartless creatures of whom Becky Sharp is the exponent." Surely this writer has not studied his author very closely, or the spur of the moment he would no doubt cite Miss Amory, and Elizabeth Prior, and Mme. la Duchesse d'Ivry, or even Beatrix as more or less diluted copies of Becky Sharp, though in truth they differ from each other as much in character as in surroundings. But only the roughest classification could label all his good women stupid. Amelia is not entertaining, yet she has shrewdness enough to discover, by and by, that she has tried Dobbin too long—his passionate love is changed to a mere habit of affection which fails to satisfy her. But Laura, generous, gentle Laura—she has pride and mind as well as fun and all womanly sweetness; no unintellectual girl could have interested that fearfully sharp old Lady Rockminster, and no silly woman could have appreciated that manliest of all Thackeray's men, the ugly, careless, disappointed, cynical, true-hearted gentleman, Warrington. And Ethel, brave, proud, impetuous girl—it is true she is warped by the worldliness, the meanness, the ignoble aims of those who guide her—for awhile the old Lady Kew, against whom she is continually rebelling, influences her and flatters her with the temptations of wealth and rank, but her very scornful bitterness, her harsh jests over the marriage market, and her little green tickets, "Sold," are signs of her better nature, which triumphs at last. She has what she attributes to Clive, "a soul above buttons," and it is good to think that she is not sacrificed, and makes her effort after true happiness at last. In her own way Caroline Brandon (the little sister) is uneducated; she is so simple that she is deceived by a very poor, weak villain, indeed, but she has a great deal of cleverness of a kind; she is long-suffering, loving, and forgiving, yet she never forgets, and once, at least, she is on the edge of a crime.

But when once the critics have made their lists of "good and stupid," and have written down Amelia and Lady Jane and Rosie and Fanny and others whose names correspond to their natures, and have put Becky and Blanche and Beatrix in another category, they go their ways and forget all the other women in Thackeray. His delightful dowagers—Lady Southdown, with her tracts and pills, Lady Kew, the Marquis of Steyne in petticoats; Lady Bareacres, the pompous, and keen, kindly old Lady Rockminster, who must have been a clever woman. His sweet and saintly women—Helen Pendennis, Leonore De Florac, even Lord Steyne's unhappy wife, and little Mrs. Shandon. His old maids, like jolly Miss Crawley, poor Miss Briggs, kind Miss Honeyman, and De Florac's prim wife, who is a real old maid, and the Begum, and the Campaigner, and Mrs. Hobson Newcome, with her affectations of "culture," and so many others that only one more can be named—the one, inimitable, dear, kindly, vulgar, bashful old soul, Mrs. O'Dowd, of "Ours," who deserves to be called heroine for standing by the poor little wounded subaltern in Brussels, and whose image, as drawn by Thackeray's own hand—in night-cap and slippers, arming O'Dowd for the fray—will keep her memory green. In a word, the more closely Thackeray is studied the more plain it becomes that, with a very few exceptions, noted above, no two of his women can be aptly described by the same adjectives any more than their flesh-and-blood sisters. SERITA.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1880.

THE CANADIANS AT ROCKAWAY.

One of the workmen from Canada employed upon the new hotel at Rockaway Beach, thus writes to the Toronto Globe: "The Mail attempts to make a political hit of our misfortunes here. Allow me to say that if the party who speaks through the Mail had kept the promises made to the working men of Canada, there would have been few Canadian workmen at this place; but when we could not get work at our homes, that our natures as men make us love, we were compelled to leave Canada or starve. It's true we are in trouble here, but by our prompt action, and the excellence of the laws of the State of New-York, which give us a first lien on a most valuable property for the wages due us, we are assured of coming out all right, though we may have to wait awhile. [illegible] Canada now, as we did in days past."

AMONG NORWEGIAN SNOWS

A PERILOUS CLIMB UP THE NORTH CAPE HEADLAND.

THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE ARCTIC NIGHT—LOOKING OUT OVER THE POLAR OCEAN—BEER AND CIGARS AT THE FOOT OF OSCAR'S MONUMENT.

HAMMERFEST, July 2.—Here we are once more in the "northernmost town of Europe," on our way back from the North Cape. It is difficult to imagine anything more primitive than this quaint little cluster of painted wooden shanties pasted along the base of a huge precipitous mountain, which here forms a deep angular hollow, as if to shelter its tiny guest. In the few stone-heaped ditches which are supposed to represent streets, you meet the freshest, ruddiest, jolliest faces conceivable, the mere sight of which makes you forget for a moment that you are in the heart of one of the most desolate regions in the world. But a half hour's tramp up the hill-side is an amply sufficient reminder—dark rocks, bare stony uplands, black slimy bogs, endless wastes of untrodden snow; not a living thing to be seen, except a solitary reindeer far up the mountain-side, which starts and bounds away as you approach. And all the halting-places in this part of our voyage are mere miniatures of Hammerfest over again. Most characteristic of all is Gjovik, the last station before the "Nord-Kap" itself. The three little painted log huts, half hidden among the giant boulders that heap the sea-worn base of the huge black cliff, look so utterly desolate and uninhabitable that it is difficult to accept the idea of any human being facing the terrible Northern Winter in such a spot. As for the North Cape, I can only say, as the enthusiastic American said on his first view of the Himalaya, "I guess if I'm to describe this I've got to wait for some more words to be created, for them that there are now ain't a quarter enough." From Hammerfest onward the wild scenery appears to intensify itself, as if leading up to the great consummation beyond. The mighty cliff-wall of Havoe Island on one side, the black, jagged rocks of Kjelvoe on the other, form a kind of gateway, through which the snow-topped peaks of Mageroe—the northernmost of which is the North Cape itself—loom spectrally in the unearthly brightness of the Arctic night.

Point after point, the long procession of rocky headlands went by, and now arose before us, out of the silent sea, the huge black tower of the North Cape, with its cleft sides and its bare, scathed summit, like an emblem of that tremendous passivity of Nature against which all the energies of man are as nothing. Age after age gallant squadrons, full of life and hope, have rounded this point to solve the mystery of the unknown beyond; and this dumb giant has watched their lessening sails with its grim, unchanging frown, as they swept onward to their doom amid the deadly splendor of that lifeless, waveless ocean, whose secret will never be revealed until the day when the sea shall give up her dead. Our steamer has barely time to anchor in the deep, crescent-shaped inlet behind the Cape, when we are all on our way ashore to scale the famous headland itself. But we soon find it a more serious matter than we had expected. Straight up into the air, for more than 1,000 feet, rises a sheer face of frozen snow and wet, slippery rock, flecked with broad patches of rolling stones, one step on which would be certain death. Clinging to inch-points of rock, slipping on tufts of wet moss, creeping along perilous ledges, digging our heels fiercely into the hard snow-crust, we crawl, foot by foot, up the face of the vast black precipice like flies upon a wall, no one daring to hazard a look backward at the tremendous depth below. And now our ranks thin rapidly, for bruised hands and aching limbs, and lungs puffing like blacksmith's bellows are arguments which carry conviction to the stubbornest heart. Before half the ascent is accomplished all the ladies and more than half the gentlemen have sat down among the rocks and decided that there is nothing much to see at the top after all. The higher ledges, with their break-neck corners and shelving slides, dispose of several more, and I at length find myself left with only one companion, Mr. Burnaby's English servant, Saunders, as smart and nimble a lad as ever crossed a glacier. But his powers are fully tested here. Now we are forced to wriggle sideways under a projecting rock, keeping our balance with one hand and knee while seeking some hold for the other; now a treacherous clump of moss gives way beneath our feet, and only by a life-and-death clutch at the slippery edge of the bare rock itself do we escape destruction. The shouts of encouragement from the steamer below have ceased, and the clustering figures along the bulwarks watch our ascent in anxious silence. Hurrah! here at last is the topmost ledge just overhead, standing out black and grim against the lustrous sky. One more desperate struggle upward, and we drag ourselves wearily over the edge of the great summit-plateau, and expend our last breath in a faint hurrah.

Across a wide waste of sharp-edged stones, dappled with black blots of oozy bog, we come at length to the spot where the granite monolith which commemorates King Oscar's ascent of the Cape, on the 2d of July, 1873, stands looking down upon the lonely sea. Here the gloomy grandeur of the panorama becomes absolutely overwhelming. Not a bird in the air, not a boat on the sea, which stretches its gray unending level far as eye can reach, beneath the ghostly splendor of the midnight sun. An immense desolation, an awful, crushing silence; a vast mass of dark, craggy mountain, looking sullenly into the infinite void beyond; a hideous chasm yawning in its side just before us, and showing far down below, between the black, jagged fangs of the riven rocks, the spectral glimmer of waters never sailed by man. One glance around suffices to show the perfect correctness, as well as the unmatched power, of Carlyle's wonderful description in "Sartor Resartus": "Silence, as of death; for midnight, even in the Arctic latitudes, has its character. Nothing but the granite cliffs, the peaceable gurgle of that slow-heaving Polar Ocean, over which in the utmost North the great sun hangs low and lazy, as if he, too, were slumbering. In such moments solitude is invaluable; for who would speak, or be looked upon, when behind him lie all Europe and Africa fast asleep, and before him the silent Immensity, the palace of the Eternal, whereof our sun is but a porch-lamp?"

But there is no romance in this world without alloy; and the tragic splendor of the scene suddenly receives an unexpected and very incongruous addition. Just as five or six of our missing comrades struggle wearily up to the spot, our jolly skipper, Capt. Bjornstad, makes his appearance by a short cut, in company with a sailor bearing a carpet-bag, which makes a very suggestive chinking. The bag disgorges a host of bottles and two or three boxes of cigars, which are ranged along the pedestal of the monument, and in another moment the grim headland is the scene of a most unromantic jollification, while the Captain's liberality is being acknowledged with a chorus loud enough to arouse the old Vikings from their unknown graves in the sullen sea below:

"For he might have come from Finmark,
From Sweden, Russia, Denmark,
Or perhaps Afghanistan;
But in spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,
He remains Norwe-gi-an!!"

Such is life. I have seen a British bagman eating ham sandwiches on the site of Solomon's Temple, and a Russian officer smoking a cigar in Timour's palace at Samarcand. I have heard an Arab strike up "Not for Joe" on the summit of the Great Pyramid, and found "Harper Twelvetrees's Beetle-destroying Powder" advertised upon Pharaoh's sarcophagus, with a huge Egyptian beetle clinging to it, who, the moment my light enabled him to read the fatal advertisement, ran off as fast as his countless legs could carry him:

"When on the Sarginn's crest I sat,
My nose with cold was blue, Sir;
The Ganges' banks are awful flat,
The plague's in Hang-choo-foo, Sir.
The cloudless skies of fair Cashmere
Bo naught but patter, patter,
And on the Volga swift and clear
One's teeth with fever chatter.

"By cool Siloam's sparkling rill
My foremost thought was brandy;
My wish upon the Piscian Hill
To have my slippers handy;
Beneath the Peak of Teneriffe
I dreamed of chops a-frying,
And longed for bottled stout and beef
While off Amalfi lying."

But time and tide wait for no man, and after inserting our names in the bottle which holds those of our predecessors, we prepare to try the Captain's "short cut" down to the steamer. First comes a wall of hard snow, plunging sheer down to a mass of jagged rocks, the only thing to stay a falling body from going headlong to the bottom. The face of our Italian Count is worth seeing when the unfeeling sailor, pointing straight down the precipice with a cheerful, "Dere is de way," coolly offers to let him carry the bag to steady himself. But there is no drawing back now. Whish! down the snow-wall, crash! among the rocks, bump! bump! over the turf-ledges below; then across a vast sheet of huge sharp stones, like an acre of scythe-blades piled upon an acre of wheelbarrows. At length, tattered, bleeding, dirty from head to foot, we reach the little inlet where our boat is lying. Scarcely are we on board when our hospitable Captain shouts lustily for coffee and cold meat, and the day's work ends with our breakfasting at 2 in the morning, and not going to bed at all.

CHASING A HERD OF REINDEER.

INCIDENTS OF THE RETURN JOURNEY—FOURTH OF JULY ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE—THE BERGEN PENINSULA.

ON THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, July 6.—The world of fairyland lies behind us, and we are on the threshold of civilization once more, watching, for the last time, the midnight sun pour his unearthly splendor over the gigantic desolation of the land where all things are forgotten. It is difficult to return to the hard realities of every-day life from the glamour of this wonderful existence, where time, space, established rules of any kind, are alike unknown; where you breakfast at 4 in the morning, sup at midnight, dine when you please, and never go to bed at all; where one turns from watching the sea foam into whirlpools around the gambols of a whale to see an eagle swoop from the crest of a cliff 3,000 feet high; where the steamer goes out of her course to show you some local wonder, and anchors till you have seen all you wish; where there is no night, no fixed hour, and the day of the week or month is a matter of glorious uncertainty from the beginning of the voyage to the end.

Even in this remote corner of the earth, we did not let the Fourth of July pass unhonored. True, we lacked that patriotic accompaniment of pistols and crackers which yearly strews American soil with the toes and fingers of so many embryo citizens, our only attempt in that line being the placing of a double-banger under a heavy passenger's chair, in order, as a facetious Englishman observed, "to produce a report which should make some noise in the world." But our jovial Captain—whose overflowing kindness would doubtless get up a bull-fight on board for the edification of a Spanish passenger, or a human sacrifice for the amusement of a Khond—spared no pains to do honor to the great day which is to America what the 17th of May is to Norway. Not content with treating us to what he took for the American national dish, viz., pea-soup, he actually pieced together the Stars and Stripes from two old signal flags, and our first greeting on the morning of the Fourth was the flutter of the "old gridiron" from the fore-mast-head. The cheers with which we saluted it would have gladdened the kindly heart of brave old Dr. Holmes himself, whose "Professor at the Breakfast-table" had been a never-failing source of enjoyment to us during the whole voyage, and the day was wound up with a highly patriotic impromptu chorus.

JULY 7.—We halted last night at a place called Bjorn, (Bear,) where a native fair was being held. It might more justly have been called a foul, for our first step ashore was into a great black bog, which quivered like gelatine and splashed like a shower-bath, making us all look like so many strips of wet blotting-paper running a race across an ink-stand. After this gravy comes the bone, in the shape of a huge hog-backed rock. Up we scramble, with innumerable tumbles and bruises, only to find that we have to come all the way down again, for the town lies huddled in a little hollow on the other side of the cliff. When we reach it, it proves to be an ingenious mixture of Vanity Fair and the Slough of Despond. My first impression is that of a deep, narrow, awfully muddy ditch, covered with a cutaneous eruption of cobble-stones, along the edge of which a row of red log-huts stand leaning forward as if meditating a jump across. In this ditch welters a flood of rough jackets, short skirts, high boots, stalls heaped with household wares, bottles, cups of coffee, ruddy faces framed in colored handkerchiefs or broad-leaved hats, upon the eddies of which current we are swept to and fro, stumbling over slippery stones, plunging into puddles, jammed flat against projecting doorways, till the whole thing seems like a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the local traders to force us into their shops whether we will or no. And the sea, bristling with the masts of fishing-smacks and the prows of small boats, looks quite as crowded as the land. Just where the main gutter of the town (I cannot call it a street) widens sufficiently for the purpose, we come out upon a bona fide carrousel, the hobby-horses being ridden, not by children, but by grown men and women, who are shouting and laughing as boisterously as school-boys, while the children stand around with a grave, preoccupied air, indulgently watching the gambols of their innocent grandfathers. A little further on we come suddenly upon a tiny canvas tent, surmounted by a flaming colored sign representing the running down of a steamer, the whole announcing itself in crabbed Norse characters as a peep-show of "the destruction of the English steam-ship Princess Alice." This pleasing spectacle is absolutely prophetic as regards ourselves. We begin our voyage back by running upon a rock, and then enjoy seven successive collisions with native boats, the Norse ferrymen being apparently as fond of running each other down literally as more civilized folks are of doing so metaphorically.

BERGEN, July 10.—Our peep into the enchanted ground is fairly at an end now. It is beginning to grow dark in the small hours of night just as it does everywhere else, and we can no longer enjoy the pleasure of hearing the Captain say, at 10 P. M., that "there may be rain later on in the afternoon." But such experiences as we have just had are not easily forgotten, and I, for one, shall long remember my reindeer adventure at Hammerfest, which I have hitherto forgotten to chronicle. On our way north, we had telegraphed to Hammerfest to send down from the hills a given number of Lapps and reindeer, as per order, for the benefit of such of our passengers as had not yet seen either, the money for the show being intrusted to the Captain. Unluckily, the steamer arrived late; the Lapps, getting tired of waiting, went off into the mountains again, and the deer, finding nobody to attend to them, wandered away toward the upland pastures. Thus, when we landed, our "view of a Lapp encampment" was like the Irishman's picture of "Israel crossing the Red Sea," in which nothing was visible but the sea itself, the Egyptians being all drowned and the Israelites gone by. So, as the reindeer would not come to us, we had to go to the reindeer, and ascertain, by personal experience, not how many laps go to one mile, but how many miles go to one Lapp. Away we trudge, as best we may, over a country suggestive of a continent of sponge-cake crumbled into an ocean of molasses, after an an hour of which enlivening exercise we suddenly perceive that the herd—which has been grazing below us in a deep hollow—is showing signs of making for the mountains again. There is not a moment to lose. While the rest of the party ambush behind a rock, the Captain and I strip to our shirts and trousers, and start off at full speed round the elbow of the ridge, to head the deer back. Down, up, down again, splashing through black quagmires, stumbling over moss-grown rocks, sprawling upon beds of wet heather, with our breath coming in gasps and our hearts thumping like a hammer. At last I came out upon the higher end of the gully, with my bare feet bleeding at every step; but between me and the deer lies a broad sheet of hard snow, and before I can cross it the wary herd have taken the alarm. Right past me they scurry, the long procession thrown out in bold relief against the background of snow, and tossing their antlered heads disdainfully as they dart away toward their sanctuary in the misty heights far above. There is nothing for it but to hobble back as fast as my frozen toes will let me, and strive to thrust away the haunting presence of a conundrum which suddenly recurs to me as if in bitter mockery: "What is the difference between a hundred head of deer and a deer with a hundred heads?" "The one is a herd of deer, and the other an unheard-of deer."

My friend Ole Bull has not "kept his time," and I am not the only one who will be sorely disappointed at not finding him here; but if the last two days be a fair sample of Bergen weather, he is quite right to stay away. The correct thing here seems to be for it to rain all night and all morning, to rest for half an hour in the middle of the day, and then to go at it again with redoubled vigor. But on the few occasions when it can be seen, Bergen is well worth seeing. Viewed from the crest of the great mountain-wall that overhangs it to the north-east, it is indeed a matchless picture. The Bergen Peninsula, covered with the red-tiled houses of the city, lies like a huge scarlet leaf upon the smooth bright water, framed in green sloping hills. Conspicuous among the serried ranks of buildings appear the tall gray tower of the great church, and the many-pillared frontage of the bazaar, and the broad, white space of the fish-market, dappled with black swarms of human ants crawling over it in every direction. Far in the purple distance, successive waves of rugged mountain surge up against the warm, dreamy sky, upon whose huge dark sides little white cottages hang, like foam-flakes, every here and there. The tinkle of sheep-bells from the upland pastures, the shouts of the sailors amid the bristling forest of masts below, come faintly to our ears through the still air; but around us all is quiet. These grand old hills seem to partake of the deep, dreamful repose of the sea upon which they look down; and, once fairly in this great sanctuary of Nature, all the troubles and sorrows of the bustling world that lies beneath, all its feverish struggles and paltry vexations and childish jealousies, vanish as if they had never been.

FIRE ISLAND.

A COOL RESORT WITH A HOT NAME—BEACH PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SHORE—LONG ISLAND THE FUTURE WATERING-PLACE.

FIRE ISLAND, Aug. 1.—There certainly cannot be much significance in a name when Fire Island stands for the coolest place within a hundred miles of New-York. The first inquiry of every new-comer is, How did it ever get this lying cognomen? The "oldest inhabitant" will hardly be able to answer the question satisfactorily. He has heard of a tradition that the Indians used to resort hither during the Summer months, and that the fires lighted by them to bake the clams and cook the fish caught out of the Great South Bay caused the original white settlers on the main shore, who saw the blaze from a distance, to give it the name of Fire Island. This explanation is plausible and probably correct, but to their posterity of the present day, who lounge on the piazzas of the Surf Hotel and enjoy the cool ocean breeze, those original white settlers were guilty of a sad misnomer. The wonder is that they did not come over here and drive the Indians away, and take possession of their fish and clams. They probably didn't know what a "soft thing" the red man had here, and, having given the island an uncomfortable name, they were content to let him enjoy it as best he could. History does not tell us how long the Indians continued to make Fire Island a Summer resort, but the first man who conceived the idea of making it a resort for white people was Mr. David S. Sammis, of Babylon. It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. Sammis made the beginnings here of what has since grown into one of the largest sea-side establishments on the Atlantic coast. At that time the extensive sea-beach that skirts the south shore of Long Island for nearly its entire length had scarcely begun to be utilized, or even thought of, as eligible sites for Summer resort. With the exception of the east end of Coney Island and Rockaway Beach, two bathing-places of not very enviable repute, the whole string of islands and beaches from here to Bath, a distance of 40 miles or more, was practically unoccupied and useless. They might have all been bought for a song. It is only within the last four or five years, or since the success of the Manhattan Beach enterprise, that the importance and value of these beaches began to be appreciated. First after the Manhattan Beach success came the Brighton Beach, which also proved a great success; then came the mammoth Rockaway enterprise, on which $700,000 have been expended during the past year, and $800,000 more is to be spent for its completion. To the eastward of Rockaway lies Long Beach, which opened for the first time this Summer, after an expenditure of half a million dollars; next comes Jones's Beach, which has already been purchased or leased for a new sea-side resort, to be opened next season. Between Jones's Beach and Fire Island Inlet is Oak Island Beach, and, with this exception, there is scarcely a foot of ocean-beach between here and the Narrows that has not been purchased or leased with a view to adding to the sea-side resorts. Within the next 10 years the entire south shore of Long Island from this point to the west end of Coney Island will be studded with mammoth Summer hotels. One would think there was danger of overdoing the thing, but speculators evidently do not think so, and the experience of the last two or three years would indicate that the increase in the patronage of sea-side resorts near New-York and Brooklyn more than keeps pace with the increased accommodations.

As for Fire Island, Mr. Sammis says it has never been so largely patronized as this season. The erection of the large hotels at Brighton Beach, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway, Long Beach, &c., so far from drawing visitors away from Fire Island, appears to have attracted new custom hither. After spending an evening or two with the crowds that throng the beaches to the westward, they are glad to push on to Fire Island, where they stop for a week or a month to enjoy the quiet and the sea breeze. Fire Island has one great advantage over all the sea-beaches that skirt the shore of Long Island, in its being so far from the main-land. It is literally "out in the ocean," being nine miles from the main shore, in the widest part of the Great South Bay. The visitor gets the ocean breeze from both sides, and there is scarcely an hour, day or night, in the Summer-time when there is not sufficient breeze stirring to keep one comfortable. There is also the advantage of surf bathing on the ocean side and still bathing on the bay side. The fishing attractions of the Great South Bay are well known to the lovers of blue-fish, white-fish, and Spanish mackerel, while boating, whether by row or sail-boat, is unequaled, and includes both bay and ocean. The entire absence of every form of malaria makes Fire Island one of the healthiest as well as the coolest places to be found on the coast. It has been a favorite resort for families since it was first opened by Mr. Sammis, many of them spending the entire Summer months here. The hotel accommodations have been gradually increased from year to year to meet the necessities of visitors, until now there are rooms for about 800 guests, comprised in one principal building 800 feet long and three stories high, and 14 cottages. A ferry-boat, owned by the proprietor of the Surf Hotel, makes two trips a day to the main shore at Babylon, to connect with trains going to or coming from New-York. The distance is 38 miles, and the time from Wall-street to the island a little over two hours. The Surf Hotel has averaged from 350 to 450 guests since the 1st of July, and among them will be found a large number of the leading citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, and other cities, many of whom have been regular visitors to Fire Island during the Summer months for the last 10 or 15 years. The following names are among those registered at the Surf Hotel during the past four weeks:

Adjutant-General Townsend and family, ex-Senator Banks and family, Rufus King and family, Lawrence Kipp and family, Philip Ten Eyck and family, Amasa J. Parker, and Erastus Corning, of Albany; Gov. S. A. Elberts, of Colorado; ex-Gov. Cooke and family, of Washington; Eugene Kelly, Granville P. Hawes, H. P. Webb and family, Edward Livingston and family, F. M. Lockwood and family, Col. Francis Winthrop, C. C. Haight and family, Jacob Reese, Samuel T. Hyde, R. J. De Cordova, Francis T. Walker, Jesse R. Grant, James W. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foote, Alfred Van Santford, Arthur Lincoln, C. Mortimer, Frank Tousey, H. Blydenburgh, C. J. Kirshall, R. S. Newcombe, William A. Pond, Mrs. John Tappan, Theodore Purkas, W. L. Pomroy and family, Lawrence Dilworth and family, Charles Bytinge and family, G. C. Beggs and family, J. G. Dykman and family, William Van Tassell and family, Charles M. Marsh and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Beardslee, J. Rhinelander Dillon and family, Mrs. J. N. Paulding and family, R. B. Hinsdale and family, William Walter Phelps and family, R. D. Smith, Rochester; S. G. Broadwell and wife, Cincinnati; J. L. De Peyster and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, F. G. Smedley and family, Joseph Campbell and family, Mrs. M. S. Livingston and family, Marcus Sayrei and family, Thomas J. Emery and family, G. G. Pearsall and wife, A. H. Hart, William T. Mortimer, W. Boyer and family, C. N. Arnold and family, J. C. Devereaux, Utica; Johnston Livingston and family, R. D. Alliger and family, N. F. Whiting and family, S. S. Gould and family, J. H. Hall and family, Dr. James H. Anderson and family, S. H. Thayer and family, William Habershaw and wife, John J. Bradley, M. Hopkins and family, Joseph Budd, Jr., and family, H. De Ruyter and wife, W. W. Wright, D. W. Harper and family, Andrew Little and family, C. D. Burrill, G. J. Forrest, and wife, Aaron Innis and family.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—It has already been announced that an expedition is soon to set out on a tour of exploration among the ruins of the ancient cities of Mexico and Central America. In the August number of the *North American Review* the editor, Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, who has taken part in organizing the expedition, gives an account of its plan and aims. "It is dispatched," he states, "under the joint auspices of the Governments of the United States and France. The expense will be jointly defrayed by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New-York, the original promoter of the undertaking, and by the French Government. The expedition is under the charge of M. Désiré Charnay. It is thoroughly equipped and comprises an efficient staff. The means are provided not only of photographing bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, but of making careful casts of them by the process of M. Lotin de Laval. Copies of these casts will first be presented to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and to the French Government. The exploring party will visit Mount Alban, Mitla, Palenque, and other great *centres of ancient civilization. Its route will* lie through Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, and Guatemala, terminating in the Peninsula of Yucatan, where the ground is to a great degree fresh." Mr. Rice's article is one of considerable length, and serves as an introduction to the labors and possible discoveries of the expedition by telling what has already been accomplished in this little-trodden field. In a paper on "The Law of Newspaper Libel," John Proffatt has brought together in a form convenient for reference a large number of decisions in important libel cases. The decisions and principles presented in this article, in fact, make up the body of our law of libel, and it does not require a very laborious examination of the cases cited to reach the conclusion that in this particular field of litigation the virtue and justice of a cause by no means justify a confident expectation of success for either party. Every newspaper libel case brings out afresh a crowd of loose definitions and conflicting decisions, and in the present state of the laws not even the special jury of "a higher order of intelligence," which Mr. Proffatt contends should be had in such trials, would often be able to make up their minds in absolute accordance with the requirements of their oaths without much deliberation and some serious misgivings. Richard H. Dana, who is now in Paris engaged in the preparation of a work on constitutional law, gives us a chip from his workshop in the shape of a paper on the "Nullity of the Emancipation Edict." Believing that it is never right to allow a mistake upon any important political act to go uncorrected, he feels called upon to show that what the emancipation proclamation assumed to do was beyond the power of the President, Congress, or the whole people of the loyal States to have effected. President Lincoln declared that "all persons held as slaves within said designated States are, and from henceforth shall be, free." But at that time the designated States were beyond the control of the President, and of his military and naval powers. The proclamation was not a military order, to take effect in the future, but an edict, to take effect from the time it was given out, to operate *proprio vigore*. The military and naval powers were not ordered to create and confer liberty on these persons, but to "recognize and maintain" it. Mr. Dana contends that "no emancipation of slaves can be effected under the war power, except upon the condition of successful occupation. The President could no more free the slaves by proclamation than he could decree a victory or proclaim territory to be within our military control which was not so in fact." It is his opinion that Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet advisers were not consulted in regard to the proclamation, and that the adoption of the measure was due in a certain degree to a pressure which was brought upon the President to make such a change in the policy of his Administration that the war should take hold on slavery as well as on the rebellion. In this movement it was evident that Mr. Sumner bore a considerable part. "Fortunately," says Mr. Dana, "the proclamation was never brought to a test. There can be but little doubt that foreign States and our own judiciary would have treated it as ineffectual." Mr. Charles F. Johnson briefly examines our census laws and the organization of the work of 1880, which, he asserts, will serve as a practical test of many improved methods. Mr. Simon Sterne writes upon an important subject, "The Principles of Taxation." Among the conclusions to which his studies have brought him is one which indicates his dissent from the doctrine that the consumer pays all taxes. In the case of what he calls "insensitive" articles, like tobacco, liquor, and medicines, whose total consumption is practically unaffected by taxation, the producer simply adds the amount of the tax to the price, and the consumers pay it, with no falling off in the demand. In the case of sensitive articles, the addition of the whole tax to the price would result in a falling off in sales. Then, either the producer must submit to a smaller profit, paying the whole or a part of the tax out of his own profit, or the production must be reduced until the article becomes so scarce that the consumers will pay the tax. In the latter case some of the producers must seek other employment. Only in two cases, therefore, does the consumer pay the whole tax: (1.) When the product is of the "insensitive" class, and (2) when through free competition the price of the product taxed is brought down to the lowest possible limit, so that the producers cannot pay any part of the tax, but will betake themselves to other employments, bringing about a diminution in production and an increase in price. It will be seen that, according to this theory, the possessor of a monopoly in the production of a "sensitive" product would have to pay his own tax. To this Mr. Sterne's critics will inevitably reply that as he pays the tax out of profits derived from sales, it is still the consumer who pays. Moritz Busch ladles out a further installment of his dull and heavy gossip about Bismarck. In apparent ignorance of the fact that we have already heard of this man Bismarck, and even know some of the anecdotes that are told about him, he lugs in the old, old story of the cigars at the Diet of the Confederation at Frankfort, which he calls "delightful," though it merely goes to show that the delegates there assembled were a parcel of German boors.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—Mr. W. Fraser Rae's article on "The Caucus in England," in the August number of the *International Review*, adds very little to the sum of our knowledge on that subject, gathered from the writings of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and others, and from the English newspapers. Moreover, Mr. Rae—who is an Englishman—does not write the English language with skill and clearness. Were an American writer to contribute an article marred by so many faults of style to an English review, we suppose some of the London "literary" journals would declare that they could not understand him, that being one of their favorite forms of disparagement when speaking of our ignorance of the mother tongue. It is not difficult, however, to get at Mr. Rae's meaning, what there is of it. He tells us how the caucus was engrafted upon the English political system through the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain and others, and then examines some of the reasons why it fails to realize in practice all the expectations which theory founds upon it. Most of these are sufficiently familiar to us in our own political experience. "The serious difficulty" of "getting a truly representative body of conscientious delegates" to the caucus, is felt here with quite as much force as in England. The wrongful manipulation of primaries in the interests of particular candidates has grown to be a common practice in England, though the caucus is hardly three years old there. "Bolting" is more common there than here on account of the want of cohesion in the elements of the Liberal Party, such questions as disestablishment, local option, the anti-vaccination craze, &c., splitting the party into factions, leading to rival candidacies, and not infrequently to the return of a Tory member for a strongly Liberal constituency. The Tory Party, of course, abominates the caucus and clings to the old method of self-nomination. The sixth volume of Masson's "Life of Milton" furnishes Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston, the text and material for a paper with a genuine Boston flavor. To maintain that a Cavalier could be anything but a worthless creature, a Puritan otherwise than great and noble, that the Charleses were not utterly detestable, and Cromwell not the greatest soldier and statesman England ever produced, or that there is anything to admire in the literature of the Restoration, is to wound Boston in the very seat of its honor and pride. So Davenant, Dryden, Butler, Congreve, Wycherly, Locke, and the others, go to the wall, and sweetness and light are to be found only in Bunyan and Milton. An exceedingly sensible paper on "The Game Food of America" appears over the name of William Minot. The reckless slaughter of our game birds, animals, and fishes at improper seasons, and in numbers far greater than is necessary for food, has excited the greatest alarm among people who have given the subject thoughtful attention. The zeal and intelligence of Prof. Baird and the Fish Commissioners in the various States are doing much to protect food fishes; but the laws intended for the protection of land game are not always intelligently drawn or often rigidly enforced. A correct understanding of the habits of birds and animals and of their rate of increase would enable man to enjoy a reasonable indulgence in the sport of hunting and to obtain a plentiful supply of game for his table without threatening the near extinction or disappearance of grouse, quail, duck, deer, and buffalo. Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes some notes on "Two Anti-Slavery Leaders," *William Lloyd Garrison* and Levi Coffin, the "reputed President of the Underground Railroad," who assisted so many fugitive slaves to escape. Brooks Adams indulges in a happy augury of the future of American literature, based upon the many excellent and original qualities he discovers in Mr. Howells's "Undiscovered Country." Several volumes of Italian popular poetry are examined by T. F. Crane. Mr. Horace White writes of "The Nominations" in a spirit of entire freedom from all party allegiance, giving only his personal views, but concludes that "Gen. Garfield has given better evidence of fitness for the task of civil administration than Gen. Hancock. For this reason Gen. Garfield has the better prospect of carrying the fort." The subject of "National Ethics" is treated by Rowland Connor, who is of the opinion that foreign missionary work is a mistake, as all the work that can be given gratuitously should be applied to the solving of our own social problems.

THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW.

—The present number of the *American Art Review* has for etchings Mr. Samuel Colman's "Durham in England," and the "Wallachian Team," after Adolph Schreyer, etched by W. Unger, both printed by Kimmel & Vogt. The criticism in the *Review* on Mr. Colman's etching seems to be, in part, perfectly just. It is good, honest work, but to us it is wanting in individuality. The love of line produces somewhat of a wiry effect, and the composition is apt to be a trifle angular. The Durham etching is blocky and squat, and wants ease and freedom. The Unger etching of Schreyer's "Wallachian Team," which the *Portfolio* produced, loses nothing by the repetition. It is a notable example of etching, where not a single detail has been slighted. The printing is unexceptionable. The leading articles are on Mr. E. Vedder and his works, and one by Mr. W. J. Linton on the "History of Wood-engraving in America." The *Review* takes *L'Art* to task for having called two pictures by Mr. Vedder—the "Young Marsyas" and the "Cumean Sibyl"—*deux méchantes toiles*. It is quite possible that French criticism was rather directed toward a certain low monotone color, which Mr. Vedder apparently delights in, than in regard to the drawing. The illustration, "The Sleeping Girl," after Vedder, engraved by Mr. W. J. Linton, is an admirable piece of work for its strength and vigor. It is good and honest, and might be studied by those who cater to pictorial art in our magazines. Tastes are getting accustomed to that over-delicate and minute style of work which makes an engraving on wood look like anything else than that produced by cut of graver on box-wood. It is, then, with real pleasure that we call attention to this "Sleeping Girl" as a return to the highest school of wood-engraving, believing it to be the best bit of work which has been produced for some time. Equally good, though in an entirely different manner, is "The Pride of the Corso," engraved after Vedder by John Andrew & Son. The artist of the "Sleeping Girl," who certainly ought to know what he writes about, furnishes a fifth chapter to the "History of Wood-engraving," which is full of illustrations. This is what Mr. Linton says: "My censure is aimed at the fineness which superseded healthier art, (in England first,) in that era of commonness out of which arose gift-books, *éditions de luxe*, books illustrated, not because the text required it, but merely for the sake of pseudo-adornment and embellishing." Mr. Linton does not find fault with "fine" work when such work is wanted, and he writes in warm admiration of the entomological pictures engraved by the late A. K. P. Welch, which are as soft as a lithograph when the wood-cutter wanted to show the down on the wing of a moth. Describing the progress of the wood-engraver's art, Mr. Linton gives full credit to American publishers. In "Picturesque America" are to be found "the best landscapes engraved in this country, (and nothing of later years in England will equal them) * * *" Mr. Linton is an honest critic, and does not spare himself. In comparing his own work with Quartley's, he says: "In comparison with his, my cuts in 'Picturesque America' have been generally coarse and harsh," but what Mr. Linton insists upon, and with reason, is that in this later day wood-engravers, when caring only for color, neglect making out forms and expressions for different substances, and "let two or three sets of unmeaning lines serve for everything." Allessandro Castellani furnishes an interesting topic, fully illustrated, on the antique mural paintings and stuccos discovered near the Farnesina, and the concluding article, by John Sartain, of Philadelphia, describes the efforts made to build a Washington monument in Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Lady Eastlake is busy with the writing of a sketch of Mrs. Grote's life.

—Dr. Samuel Smiles is writing a companion volume to "Self-Help," under the title of "Duty."

—Mr. John Dennis is at work on a new edition of his pleasant collection of "English Sonnets."

—"India in 1880" is the name of a new book, by Sir Richard Temple, which Mr. Murray has in hand.

—Mr. Alexander S. Murray is engaged on a "History of Sculpture" from the earliest times to the age of Phidias.

—The Bishop of Derry, Dr. William Alexander, promises, through Mr. John Murray, a life of St. John the divine.

—Dean Stanley is preparing a series of essays on ecclesiastical subjects, which will be called "Christian Institutions."

—Canon Perowne has enlarged his proposed collection of Bishop Thirlwall's letters into a life of this great ecclesiastic.

—A volume of "Ministers' Institute Essays," the production chiefly of Unitarian clergymen, will shortly be published.

—A very interesting work has just appeared at St. Petersburg, entitled "The History of a Farm in the North of Russia."

—The memoir of Francis Deák, the Hungarian statesman, lately published by the Macmillans, is from the pen of Miss Florence Arnold Foster.

—Mr. St. George Mivart is preparing a monograph on the cat, "an introduction to the study of backboned animals," which will be published by Mr. Murray.

—Prof. John Rhys, of Jesus College, Oxford, has undertaken to write the history of the Breton Celts for the series of historical hand-books projected by the Christian Knowledge Society.

—Mr. Clements Markham promises a book on a subject he has made peculiarly his own—"A Popular Account of the Introduction of Peruvian Bark into British India and Ceylon," and will give particulars of the progress and extent of its cultivation.

—A story founded on what happened in Wales in 1843, at the time of the so-called Rebecca riots, entitled "The Rebecca Rioter," written by Miss Dillwyn, the daughter of a member of Parliament for Swansea, will shortly be published by Macmillan & Co.

—Father Bollig, one of the curators of the Vatican Library, is engaged upon an edition of Samaritan prayers and hymns, according to a manuscript in the Vatican Library, which is said to be not only the oldest, but the completest manuscript in existence in any European library.

—The *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1848, contained a narrative of the Irish famine of 1846-8, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., which contained so much about the methods of relief employed in those days, that Macmillan & Co. are to republish it immediately, under the title of "The Irish Crisis."

—In addition to his duties in connection with the Harvard "Annex" for Women, Mr. Arthur Gilman is actively engaged upon a "Cyclopedia of Religious Poetry." Prof. Shaff lending his co-operation, which will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co., and is now passing rapidly through the Riverside Press.

—Mr. Horace E. Scudder has gathered together his recent contributions to the press into a volume, bearing the title "Stories and Romances," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish early in the Fall. He is now busy with his "Bodley" book for the holidays. This year he takes the old gentleman to Europe, but the rest of the family stay at home.

—Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson has become the President of the new Aristotelian Society in England, an organization whose members are now devoting their attention to ancient Greek philosophy, but intend next year to take a summary view of the leaders of philosophical thought from Anselm to Comte, and the year following to discuss modern problems, apart from the works of individual philosophers.

—The writings of Matthew Arnold, like those of John Ruskin, in the search for brilliant passages, yield themselves readily to the scissors, and can be cut up to advantage into entertaining selections for general reading. The volume of "Passages from Prose Writings," which has been extracted from his various books, and is just issued by Macmillan & Co., is likely to be more popular than any one of his special treatises, and the selection appears to have been admirably made.

—The late Prof. J. S. Brewer, whose "Student's Hume" has recently been reprinted by the Harpers, was the author of several historical essays which contained a great deal of careful work and original study. These papers, under the title of "English Studies," are to be published in a volume by Mr. Murray, and will include such subjects as "New Sources of English History," "Green's Short History of the English People," "Hatfield House," "The Stuarts," and "How to Study English History."

—Mr. Frederic Greenwood's claim that the spirit of the *Pall Mall Gazette* resided in its editors is made good by the character of his new paper, the *St. James Gazette*, in which many of the peculiar qualities of the *Pall Mall*, as it was in his hands, are continued and emphasized. In the weekly edition, called the *St. James Budget*, is contained, perhaps, the best epitome of English and European affairs, with a liberal supply of bright, keen, or caustic editorial comment, from the Conservative point of view, that can be had for a sixpence.

—The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, conducted by Prof. Park, of Andover Theological Seminary, announces for its October number a statement of the recent theories respecting the authorship of the Pentateuch, and for 1881 a series of authoritative articles expository of the faith of different religious denominations. More important than anything else is the promise of a series of articles respecting the religious opinions of Jonathan Edwards, including some hitherto unpublished essays by Edwards himself. The statement that these essays are likely to change the estimate of his religious opinions, as suggested by Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is said to be untrue. Prof. Park says that the forthcoming manuscripts will give very little comfort to the progressives in theology.

—Dean Church, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, enjoys a high reputation as a scholarly writer. Some 30 years ago, when Rector of Whatley, he published a volume of remarkably good essays, which had been already contributed to the *Christian Remembrancer*, but since his promotion by Mr. Gladstone to the Deanery of St. Paul's his publications have been infrequent. Before his promotion, a volume of "Sermons Preached Before the University of Oxford" had attracted attention to him as a thoughtful and incisive writer. Since then his publications have been chiefly sermons and lectures. One volume was entitled "Human Life and its Conditions." Other slender volumes have followed on "Civilization Before and After Christianity," on "The Influence of Christianity upon National Character," and on "The Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," all of them choice productions. They were issued from the press as they were prepared, but now, under the title of "The Gifts of Civilization," they have all been republished, excepting the "Human Life and its Conditions," in one volume, in the classic style which belongs to Macmillan & Co.'s best books. His essay on "Dante" has recently appeared in a separate form, and the paper on "St. Anselm," greatly enlarged, was published some years ago in Macmillan's "Sunday Library." Dr. Church belongs in writing to the meditative school of Archdeacon Hare, and many passages in his sermons remind one of the incomparable "Guesses at Truth."

WILL ATHEISM PREVAIL?

From the London Standard.

That Agnosticism will eventually and forever cover the earth as the waters cover the seas, (as its adherents in Germany and at home so confidently assure us,) is a peril we deem to be visionary; but that a long and dark eclipse of faith may possibly be before us in the future there are few bold enough to deny. At all events, one, and the greatest, of all the rocks ahead, is this prospect of "atheism among the million!" What will it be like, if we are ever doomed to see it? Atheism among choice intellects who spend their days over books or retorts or fossil bones, whose ruling passion is an abstract theory, and whose besetting sin perhaps a little spite at a rival philosopher—this is a very innocuous atheism, indeed, so far as the public is concerned. But we have yet to see what it would be to take a single great city like Liverpool or Sheffield, and begin by extinguishing in the lower classes such lingering traditions of a hope beyond this world and of a Supreme Judge as have survived hitherto in the midst of their ignorance and brutality, and then work upward, extinguishing among the women the sparks of religion and patient submission which have lighted so many a dreary lot, robbing from the young men the few solemn thoughts which have served as checks upon passion, and from the old those prospects of another world which have made them able to bear the closing shades of mortal life darkened by poverty and disease. Who shall say what the action and reaction of such a change going on simultaneously in the minds of some hundreds of thousands of poor suffering human creatures would produce? We know what sort of madness seized the masses when the rotten upper structure of French society fell in with a crash a hundred years ago. But throne and priesthood and nobles together, what were they compared to the downfall of the ideal heaven itself, of all that men have hitherto hoped, or feared, or reverenced, or adored, in the unseen world now or hereafter?

Such a change as this, were it to take place in the minds of any considerable section of the nation, must soon revolutionize the whole order of society, and with it the political order of the State. The forms of law, the rights of property, the armies and navies of the Commonwealth, the industries of manufacture, agriculture, and commerce, and very especially the bonds of marriage, would all, in a greater or less degree, feel the shock of the earthquake. In short, what we have to face is this, if Agnosticism prevail, the present form of society must collapse.

AN OLD LADY RESCUES A CHILD.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Era, July 31.

Mrs. Hannah Green, who resides about four miles north of the city, has in charge four grandchildren, one of whom is about 4 years old. A day or two ago Mrs. Green missed the little fellow, and, after a hunt of some time, was giving up in despair, when she thought of looking in the well, which was near the house, and had but little water in it, and here, clutching a stone on the side, was the little fellow, trying to keep himself up, and never uttering a word. Mrs. Green let down the well bucket, and told the boy to hold on and she would draw him up. He took hold of the side of the bucket, but when near the top his hold failed, and he fell again to the bottom. Any other woman would have fainted under the circumstances, but Mrs. Green let down the bucket a second time, and told the little fellow to climb inside the bucket. This he did, and was soon safe in his grandmother's arms. The boy was stooping at the edge of the well to drink out of a bucket and fell in. The old lady is past 70 years of age. Strange to say, the boy was not hurt the least.

FRENCH COLONISTS FOR CANADA.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL, July 30.—From Quebec comes the news that M. Claudio Jannet and the Count de Fourcault will, upon their return to France, endeavor to divert French emigration to the Lake St. John district. This is carrying out the dream of some French citizens (never abandoned) that one day may witness the domination of the French race in Canada. The proposed colonists, however, must be prepared, whatever may be their reception in the country districts, to meet a most bitter hostility from the French Canadians of the cities. That is, if the recent experience of the French Communist exiles who came here means anything. These men were received so coldly that nearly every one of them returned to la belle France, assisted by the French Government, and execrating the race which was once as French as they were themselves. It is not likely that Claudio or the Count will fill up the Lake St. John district during the reign of the Republic at any rate, though the latter would be glad, doubtless, to have all the Count's political brethren follow the example of the Jesuits.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

FRESH RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

THE RECORD OF SIX MONTHS—287 NEW ENTERPRISES AND 20,000 MILES OF ROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

From the Railway Age, July 29.

The mileage of new railways now under construction or projected in the United States is remarkable. Recently, we published a table showing the length of track reported laid during the first six months of the year, and also gave a list of railways upon which construction is now in progress. A knowledge of the work now going on and also of that likely to be undertaken is not only of interest to the reader who likes to keep informed of the progress of the country in material development, but it is of practical value to manufacturers of railway rails, rolling stock and supplies, contractors, and others. While an exact enumeration of all the new enterprises in the field at any one time is impossible, a very good idea of the magnitude of railway growth and the localities in which it is most marked can be obtained by careful compilation of the work reported for a given period. We now supplement our list of railways under construction already printed with a list of projected roads reported during the first six months of the year only, and not including many more noted previous to Jan. 1. This list does not include any lines which are found in our list of roads under construction, although upon quite a number of these work has now also been commenced. The following is a list of railway projects reported in the first half of 1880:

	Miles.
ALABAMA.	
Montgomery Southern: Montgomery to Troy	50
Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk: Extension to Birmingham	150
ARKANSAS.	
Memphis and Great South-western: Hopefield to Pine Bluff, Jefferson, Texas; Shreveport and Texarkana, some	400
Arkansas and Louisiana: Monticello to Monroe, La.	90
ARIZONA.	
Southern Arizona: Tombstone to Southern Pacific.	90
CALIFORNIA.	
Grangeville and Antioch. On the one rail plan	36
COLORADO.	
Denver and Rio Grande (N. G.) Extensions	500
Denver, Middle Park and Pacific: Denver to Boulder	40
Leadville, Roaring Fork and Gunnison: Golden and South Platte (N. G.,) Golden to Plum Creek	20
Red Hill, Fair Play and Leadville, (N. G.)	25
Leadville and Eastern: Leadville to Pueblo	130
CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford and Connecticut River: Hartford to Springfield	26
DAKOTA.	
Minnesota and Dakota Northern: From Fargo North, perhaps	100
Dakota Railroad: Bismarck to Deadwood	250
Fargo, Columbia and Missouri River: Fargo to Columbia	125
Belle Fouche, Deadwood and Rockford, (N. G.)	50
Deadwood and Redwater, (N. G.)	30
FLORIDA.	
Jacksonville and Fernandina	25
ILLINOIS.	
Morris and Eastern: Morris east	25
Danville, Tuscola and Western, (N. G.;) Tuscola to Indiana line	48
Chicago, Hannibal and St. Joseph: Quincy to Chicago	254
Peoria and North-western: Peoria to Savannah	100
Polo, Rockford and Northern: Fulton to Wisconsin line	75
INDIANA.	
Vincennes and Petersburg	22
Indiana and Chicago: Attica to Chicago	130
Lake Erie and Western: Frankfort to Indianapolis	45
Fort Wayne, Warsaw and Brazil	182
Logansport, Kewanna and South Bend: Elkhart to South Bend	75
Indianapolis and Warsaw	[illegible]
Evansville, Seymour and Bellefontaine, about	200
INDIAN TERRITORY.	
Cherokee and Arkansas: Fort Smith, Ark., through Indian Territory to Arkansas City, Kan.	200
IOWA.	
Fort Madison and North-western, (N. G.;) Proposed extension from West Point	100
Guthrie and North-western: Guthrie to Guthrie Centre	15
Dubuque and Muscatine	[illegible]
Des Moines and Kansas City	200
Toledo and North-western: Proposed extension	100
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern: Pacific division from Holland, about	50
Grinnell and Montezuma: Montezuma to What Cheer	20
KANSAS.	
Kansas City, Oskaloosa and Western, (N. G.) Kansas City to Clay Centre	140
Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame: Burlingame to Manhattan	50
KENTUCKY.	
Henderson and South-western, (N. G.;) Henderson to Eureka	85
LOUISIANA.	
New-Orleans and North-eastern: New-Orleans to Meridian, Miss.	185
MAINE.	
Bridgeton and Portland	30
Limerick and Waterboro, (2 feet)	10
Bethel and Lake Umbagog	25
MARYLAND.	
Piedmont and Potomac: Bloomington to West Virginia line	30
MICHIGAN.	
Ontonagon and Montreal River	50
Marquette and Montreal River	40
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan: Goshen, Ind., to Benton Harbor	58
MINNESOTA.	
Lake Superior and Red River Valley: from Wisconsin line to Crookston, about	250
Detroit and Pelican Valley: Detroit to Fergus Falls	40
Dubuque, Minneapolis and St. Paul: St. Paul to [illegible]	100
Minnesota and Dakota Northern: Barnesville to Fargo	[illegible]
Austin and Mankato	[illegible]
Mankato and St. Cloud	[illegible]
Stillwater and Hastings	[illegible]
MISSOURI.	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern: Two branches	50
NEBRASKA.	
Chicago, Nebraska and Kansas: From Lincoln south into Kansas	215
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Western New-Hampshire: Hinsdale to Brattleboro	10
Lake Shore: Meredith Village to Bartlett	30
NEW-YORK.	
Herkimer and Poland (N. G.)	16
North River: Haverstraw to Middletown	30
Albany and Jersey City: Cornwall to Albany	90
Sea-side Elevated: On Coney Island	5
New-York, Boston and Albany: New-York to Connecticut line and beyond	52
New-York, Albany and Buffalo: Jersey City via Albany to Buffalo, some	350
NEVADA.	
Nevada Western: Wadsworth to Walker Lake	55
Nevada Northern: Battle Mountain to Oregon line	120
Nevada Southern: Austin south	50
Pioche and Salt Lake: Pioche to Frisco, Utah	90
Carson and Colorado: Carson to Candelaria	150
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State University: Chapel Hill to University Station	12
OHIO.	
Columbus and North-western: Columbus to Grand Haven	250
Steubenville and Cleveland, (N. G.;) Steubenville to Carrollton	30
Bryan and Baltimore: Bryan to Delaware Bend	24
Lake Erie and Shenango Valley: Conneaut to Vernon Centre	57
Twin Valley and Greenville, (N. G.;) Greenville to Cincinnati	75
Cincinnati and Ohio River: New-Albany to Aurora	80
Connotton Northern, (N. G.;) Canton to Fairport Harbor	70
Baltimore and Chicago: From the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road to Chicago Junction	150
Ohio Falls and North-western: Ohio Falls to Chicago, some	350
Columbus and Maysville: Columbus to Aberdeen	100
Atlantic and Chicago: Marion to Chicago	270
OREGON.	
Albany and Lebanon	25
Oregon Railway, extension	150
Portland and Vancouver	15
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua, (N. G.)	15
Altoona and Cherry Tree	30
Bradford, De Golyer and Smithport, (N. G.)	15
New-York, Ridgeway and Pittsburg: Tionesta to Ridgeway	50
York Springs	10
Lehigh Valley: Branch to Bethlehem	50
TENNESSEE.	
Nashville, Fayetteville and Huntsville: Nashville south	85
Lookout Mountain, (N. G.;) From Chattanooga	10
Knoxville and Paint Rock: Knoxville to Cincinnati Southern	50
Chattanooga Western, (N. G.;) Chattanooga to Alabama line	35
TEXAS.	
Dallas, Cleburne and Rio Grande: Dallas to Cleburne	49
International and Great Northern: San Antonio to Laredo	150
VERMONT.	
Portland and Ogdensburg: Swanton to Rouse's Point	17
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond and South-western, (N. G.;) York River to Paducah, Ky. Branches to Maysville, Cincinnati, and Louisville, say	800
Valley, Stanton and Salem	90
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Cumberland, Moorfield and Petersburg: Green Springs Run to Moorfield	30
Buckhannon and Western, (N. G.)	18
Clarksville, Western and Glenville, (N. G.) Proposed extension to Glenville	23
Proposed extension to Sutton	30
WISCONSIN.	
St. Paul and Chicago Short Line: St. Paul via Prescott to Mineral Point	230
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul: Hastings to Chippewa Falls	40
Duluth and Montreal River	35
Chicago and North-western: Milwaukee to Madison	85

An examination of this list will show that, with few exceptions, these enterprises are entirely legitimate and probable of completion. Indeed, it is a characteristic feature of railway projects at present that they are, as a rule, intended to develop new regions in urgent need of transportation facilities, and moreover that a large number of the new lines are being built by strong companies as feeders to their existing systems. The period of "wild-cat" schemes, when adventurers without either capital or experience undertook to cover the country with paper railways, seems happily to have been ended for a time by the recent panic, and railway building is now in the main carried on upon sober business principles. Whether or not speculation will presently begin to run wild, with the usual disastrous results, is a question that should not be altogether forgotten.

Repeating that the figures given are condensed from the record, as we have it, of six months only, and that it does not claim to be complete, we summarize the following figures:

RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS.

	Number of Roads.	Miles.
Track laid	67	1,790
Roads on which construction is in progress	110	8,000
Projects reported additional to the above	110	10,850
Total	287	20,640

Thus it appears that railway enterprises to the number of 287, and covering a contemplated mileage of over 20,000 miles, have been reported to our notice during six months, as either in process of construction or projected. Certainly these figures are very encouraging to all whose business is in any way connected with railway building or operation, as they show that a vast work is yet to be done.

TALMAGE IN LEADVILLE.

HE VISITS THE GAMBLING-HOUSES AND DANCE-HALLS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 30.—The Rev. De Witt Talmage last evening repeated in Leadville his astonishing performance in New-York a year or so ago, making a personal inspection of the slums and by-ways, and privately visiting the dance-houses and gambling-halls, and viewing the life therein presented for the purpose, as Mr. Talmage explains, of qualifying himself to flourish in the faces of his hearers the fire-brand freshly snatched from the hot-bed of iniquity. On their arrival, night before last, Mr. Talmage and his wife were temporarily assigned to a room on the first floor of the Clarendon, from which the clerk yesterday offered to change them to an especial apartment near the parlor, usually occupied by Gov. Pitkin and like distinguished guests. Mr. Talmage inspected the apartment and said to the porter: "I guess we will take both rooms; we are nervous from the effects of our trip, and I do not care to disturb Mrs. Talmage." So Mrs. Talmage kept the first room while Mr. Talmage took possession of the other. Last evening he lectured at the City Hall on "Big Blunders." It was 10:30 o'clock when he dismissed his audience, and he was rapidly driven to the hotel. Half an hour was spent in preparing for the work before him, and Mr. Talmage was ready to set out. With a solitary companion to guide him, the preacher quit the hotel about 11 o'clock and entered Harrison-avenue, which, at that hour, is always filled with a busy crowd of people engaged on various errands, thronging the sidewalks and elbowing each other in a ceaseless tide. They crossed the street and stopped in front of the Board of Trade Saloon without entering, Mr. Talmage being informed by his guide that a man had been shot over a gambling-table there on Monday night. The parson contented himself with a curious glance down the polished bar-room floor and into the gambling-hall beyond the open curtains. He and his company then recrossed the street and entered Wyman's gambling saloon, where Mr. Talmage stopped long enough to obtain a full view of the little crowd of players seated about half a dozen green tables and watching with breathless interest the progress of the games. From here Mr. Talmage proceeded to what is known as "the Texas," another gambling saloon, where music and a good lunch relieved the monotony of faro, and where the crowd present was equally large about the different tables. Here Mr. Talmage was recognized by one of the gamesters, and in an instant was the cynosure of every eye in the room. He beat a hasty retreat, reaching the street, thence continuing his visit to three other gambling-rooms on Harrison-avenue, where he was thoroughly initiated into the secrets of poker, keno, and roulette. The preacher and his companion then turned down the street and proceeded to visit the dance-houses. The first of these places at which Mr. Talmage stopped and entered was the Odeon. His companion led half way down the hall, Mr. Talmage timidly pausing a few feet from the door, and watching the girls as they treaded the mazes of the dance in wild abandon. The floor manager, not recognizing him, approached Mr. Talmage and asked him to lead a set, but the invitation was politely declined, and, as soon as he could get his guide once more within reach of his voice, they stepped out and continued down the street until the Red Light Dance Hall was reached, where they entered, the preacher timidly inquiring several times of his guide if all the men carried arms. Thus the rounds were completed from Harrison avenue to Pine, and Mr. Talmage had viewed all the sights to be seen in this delectable region. In the last dance-house visited Talmage had been recognized by one of the girls, and he was glad when he found himself once more beyond the bold inspection of the frequenters of the place, to whom his presence became known almost as soon as he had set foot inside the door. He wished to have a glance at the female gamblers before retiring, but on consulting his watch found it was past 12 o'clock, and determined to defer his visit until to-night. He returned to the hotel and occupied his room till morning.

A QUEER WAY TO FIND CONCEALED WEAPONS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 25.

In accordance with orders from Chief of Police Crowley, a detachment of some 100 officers of Capt. Douglass's watch reported at the Central Station at 11:30 o'clock last night. Fifty of them, commanded by Capt. Douglass, proceeded to the Chinese theatre, on Jackson-street, and the other half, headed by Sergt. Harmon, went to the second theatre, on Washington-street. As soon as the officers entered the theatres all means of exit were guarded, and officers rushed forward to hold the stage. Both theatres were crowded to the utmost, the throng being so dense that the actors were inconvenienced, as many of the audience were standing upon the stage. The performances ended abruptly, and the audience being driven out, each one as he was about to leave was searched to obtain such weapons as might be concealed on the person. In all there were obtained from the two theatres eight pistols, two dirk knives, a few silver spoons and forks, and a slungshot, which articles had been thrown either under the benches or into the street. At the Jackson-street theatre some few in their consternation and hurry to leave left behind hats and shoes. Not a weapon was found on any person. Some 70 heathens were taken to the prison and there searched. Nothing being found on them they were allowed to go. One Chinaman who was brought to the prison gave the name of George Howard, and stated that he was a Christian, and had been naturalized in 1877 in New-York. A drunken individual, who gave the name of Charles Sanders, was arrested for attempting to rescue a prisoner in the custody of Officer Gould, but the charge was afterward changed to simple drunkenness. Chief of Police Crowley states that these raids will be continued, and that their object is to deprive the Chinese, as far as possible, of the murderous weapons which they carry. The paucity of armed men at the two theatres was a circumstance that was noted by every one.

AN ELMIRA MAN'S DREAMS.

From the Elmira Gazette, July 31.

Nine years ago William Carter, of Canisteo, dreamed that he was out in company with a party hunting for game, and that he struck into a little ravine where some pheasants flew up. In his hurry to get a shot at them he became entangled in the bushes and thorns, which scratched his face and hands terribly. After getting through the bushes he came to a white stone which was full of marks, and after a time he discovered in his dream a 50-barrel flowing oil-well. The second night the dream was repeated, and on the third night he dreamed the same thing; yet, not being a believer in dreams, he said nothing about it except to a few of his friends. The oil theory was not booming as it is now. Three years after this strange dream, he was out hunting with a party on Bennett's Creek, four or five miles south of Canisteo. All at once he came upon some pheasants in some bushes, and, in his hurry, scratched his hands and face considerably. The game was gone in an instant; but, after getting through the bushes, he saw the white stone he had seen three years before in his dream. Then and there he recalled the vision of three years before, and told his friends that there was oil there, and that it would some time be revealed. Mr. Carter went to the Western Territories and was absent some time, but could not forget the dream. He afterward returned, and has been engaged with his father and brothers in the foundry and machine shop in Canisteo. Two years ago, when the men from Bradford came to drill an oil-well here, the first place located was within 50 rods of the spot described by the dream, but, through some flaw in the lease, they gave up the site and came near the village and drilled the well our readers have heard so much about. On Monday last several shareholders, with officers of the company, went to Bennett's Creek to locate the new well, and nearly all gave in a favorable opinion of a location which proves to be within 50 rods of the white stone. Mr. Carter was not in the party, but he is the man who has the contract for drilling the well.

TURKISH FINANCES.

From the London World.

Turkish bonds are so low now that it is said speculators cannot go wrong in buying for the rise, in the hope that the powers, in readjusting Turkish affairs, must bring about some arrangement. Except on the chance that when things are at their worst they must begin to mend, it is hard to see reason for the calculation. In vain have been all attempts to incline the Porte to honest dealing, and equally vain have proved the binding terms of the treaty of Berlin. Now that Germany—doubtless for her own reasons—has tackled Turkish finance, there may be some small chance of a similar result being attained through the same instrumentality as was witnessed in Egypt. But Turkish finances are far more desperate than Egyptian were; and though the country of the Pharaohs is believed in sanguine quarters to have spoiled the infidel for the last time, there is too much muddle yet in the land of the Nile to make bondholders quite legitimate. Nevertheless, by all means let the Turkish bondholders worry her Majesty's Government and give no rest to the Moslem in search of their pound of flesh. We have before us a memorial to Earl Granville of the Turkish Treasury 5 per cent. bond holders, which makes out a very hard case. On the face of their bonds they have hypothecations of specific taxes, assigned in satisfaction of their just rights, in addition to the direct guarantee of the Ottoman Government. Amongst these hypothecations are various tithes which are now included in the revenues of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. But these hypothecated taxes, or the tributes of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia in their place, are openly confiscated and held to their own uses by the Ottoman Government. The claim of the Turkish Treasury bond holders is complete in international law and justice; but how is it to be enforced amid the gradual falling to pieces of the Turkish Empire in Europe?

CO-OPERATION IN TORONTO.

AN ASSOCIATION THAT HAS PROSPERED FOR TWO YEARS.

From the Toronto (Canada) Globe, July 31.

It is not perhaps generally known that a co-operative association, conducted on the same principles as govern the old established co-operative societies in the mother country, has been in existence in Toronto for the past two years, and is now one of the established institutions of the country. On Aug. 10, 1877, the first preliminary meeting was held, and on the 1st of April in the following year the association opened its doors to its members and customers, then comparatively few in number. Since that time the business of the store has increased very considerably, and is increasing still. The chief aim of the association is to furnish the members with the necessaries of life without paying extravagant prices. The association buys and sells for cash only, and thereby the members escape paying other people's bad debts, which the man who pays 100 cents on the dollar nearly always has to do under the ordinary system of trade. Under the co-operative system, the profits, after paying interest on capital, which is owned by the members, and the working expenses, are divided among the purchasers in the shape of dividends. The interest paid to members on share capital is 8 per cent. per annum on paid-up shares. It will be seen, therefore, that while the association saves its members about 15 per cent. on their purchases, it also provides them with a sure and profitable investment for their savings—an investment, be it observed, over which they have entire control. The extent of purchases made from quarter to quarter is arrived at by the issue of checks. At present the association use only paper checks, but in course of time they will adopt the old country tin and brass tokens, samples of which the management have now in their possession. The entrance-fee to membership is 25 cents, every member to have one or more shares of $5 each, to be paid at the time of entry, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per quarter, as best suits the member's convenience. The business of the association is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. Any member is eligible for office after being six months in the association. At present the operations in the store are confined to groceries, dry goods, and boots and shoes. But these can be expanded or contracted as the members see fit. An effort is made to get the best goods that money can procure, and these are supplied, as far as the officers are concerned, without being adulterated, and at the lowest prices. Some idea can be gathered of the growth of the association's business when it is stated that while the sales during its first quarter's existence, to 1st April, 1878, amounted to $891 12, the turn-over for last quarter to July 7 inst., footed up to $5,461 62. The total amount of goods sold during the whole period from April 1, 1878, to 7th July, 1880, was $28,059 74. During that period, and not including last quarter, there has been paid to the members, on account of dividends and interest, a total amount of $2,801 18, and to non-members, $169 35.

MONTREAL'S TALKED-OF TUNNEL.

From the Montreal Witness, July 30.

It having been stated by parties interested in the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company's tunnel scheme that the surveys for the work would commence on Monday last, a number of persons visited Hochelaga this week, expecting to witness the operations, but those who went had to return disappointed. To-day a Witness reporter and several of the curious visited the scene, and, so far from anything like a survey having commenced, all was blank and still, the spot where the mouth of the tunnel is expected to be located being occupied with piles of cord-wood. Several prominent Montrealers in conversation to-day expressed themselves skeptical of the scheme. "The tunnel will never pay," was the burden of their belief. The Thames Tunnel, one pointed out, cost £12,000,000, and yet was not half as long as this would probably be, and yet the Thames Tunnel did not pay, although millions of people passed through it in a year. In an interview to-day with Mr. Walter Shanly that gentleman spoke with all the freedom on the matter that his position as engineer of the work would permit. "I will not express an opinion on the success or otherwise of the St. Lawrence Tunnel," said he. "I certainly have my own on the matter; my intention is to make the survey as desired, and I shall make a faithful one, and that all may rely upon; but, mind you," he continued, "that survey will cost many thousand dollars. To get an entrance for the tunnel will be no small bill of expense. As for examining the bed of the river I will probably be compelled to defer it till the ice takes, since the Harbor Commissioners would scarcely permit vessels to anchor across the river in a manner necessary to make the survey." Mr. Shanly then stated that he would begin the survey probably in a week and a half. His principal assistant, Mr. G. H. Plunkett, civil engineer, arrived yesterday from the United States, and to him will be confided the carrying out of the work generally. The surveys would occupy some two months at shortest.

TURKISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* says: "From a correspondent at Volo, in Thessaly, writing on the 8th inst., I learn that the Turkish Administration is disposing of the various State properties in the province, but, on the other hand, the military preparations for resistance to the Greeks continue unremittingly. There are actually in Southern Thessaly only some 17,000 Turkish troops but they can be readily reinforced from Macedonia. Provisions and munitions of war are being landed at Talayaki, at the mouth of the Salamyrias, and troops quietly collected at Caterina, a short distance to the north of the point on the Ægean where the new Greek frontier has been fixed. On the highest point of Mount Pelion, overlooking Volo, an intrenched camp of a thousand men, with a battery of six guns, has been formed to hold in check the Greeks of the Magnesia peninsula who may feel inclined to take up arms as in 1878. Iskender Pasha, a Hungarian renegade, is in command of the forces at Armyro, close to the Greek frontier, and his troops are seizing the crops just now being gathered, and subjecting the unfortunate Thessalonian peasantry to every exaction, both of goods and bodily service. The head of the Jewish community at Kanalia, near Volo, was obliged to flee the place for having remonstrated with the Turkish commander of the detachment which had taken possession of his crops. Up to the date of my correspondent's letter the Turks appear to have been making every preparation for active resistance to the decisions of Europe regarding the cession of territory to Greece."

GROWTH OF A MANUFACTURING CITY.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, July 31.

To show how rapidly this city is growing, a few figures may be given. In 1860 the population was 36,827; in 1865, 30,990 (a falling off which shows the blighting effects of the war;) in 1866 it had recovered, and was 36,878; in 1870, 40,928; in 1875, 49,677; and in 1880, 59,336. In the past decade we have gained 18,410 souls, an average annual increase of over 1,800. In 1870 the valuation was $46,872,488, and in 1879 it was $59,677,399, a gain of $12,804,911, or considerably more than $1,000,000 a year. The number of polls was, in 1870, 8,827; in 1879 the number had grown to 12,598. There is no doubt that the Assessors' returns the present year will materially increase all these figures, and the advance in the valuation may be justly attributed to the cost of new buildings, as the rating officials of this city are not in the habit of "marking up" to any serious extent. The constant growth is very gratifying, and the outlook for the future contains no sign that it will be checked. Ten years hence, unless some unforeseen changes occur, our population will number over 80,000. Indeed, one can almost enumerate and designate the several sources of increase. True, our water-power, which is the *raison d'être* of our city, has virtually been wholly utilized. But improvements in machinery and devices for economizing power are so numerous that the Merrimac is constantly furnishing what is virtually increased power. Scarcely one of the large corporations is lacking some project for increasing its productive capacity. These are supplemented by scores of smaller enterprises, which make in the aggregate a very handsome showing of business.

THE WOMAN WHO IS NOT PARTICULAR.

Go where you will, you shall see the woman who is not particular. It makes not the least bit of difference in the world to her where she sits or what she has to eat. She is not particular; it makes no difference to her. So she sits in the coziest seat and eats of the best that is going. Into a railroad train the other day entered this woman who is not particular. She had a child in her arms. In the centre of the car were several vacant seats. Most persons would have taken one of them; but when the gentleman with her, presumably her husband, pointed to these seats, the woman replied, sweetly: "Oh, I'm not particular, Henry; I'll sit right down here." And down she sat, with her 159 pounds avoirdupois, not to mention the infant, into the half-seat by the door. You see, she wasn't particular. She didn't mind that a lady was already in the seat; she didn't mind that two-thirds of her own body rested on that lady; she didn't mind that that lady was immovably pinned against the iron frame-work of the seat; she didn't mind her equipments; she didn't mind that her baby was mussing the lady's bonnet [illegible] with its unwashed hands; she didn't mind that it had dropped its moistened gingerbread in the lady's lap. Oh, no, she wasn't particular.

FALL OF A BIG ROCK.

From the Idaho Statesman.

A gigantic rock fell into the narrow cañon between Rock Creek and Chamberlain Flats, Klickitat County, Wyoming, recently, from a ledge 1,700 feet high. It struck a band of 75 sheep, killing nearly all of them; then bounded and struck the mountain on the opposite side, breaking in twain, one part flying into the swamp and embedding itself out of sight, while the other ground itself to pieces against a ledge of rock, making an unbearable earthquake [illegible].

PASSING INDIAN SCENES

GLIMPSES OF SIOUX LIFE IN YEARS GONE BY.

PUSHING THE INDIANS TOWARD THEIR LAST RESTING-PLACE—THE TRADER OF A FEW YEARS BACK—TRAGICAL INCIDENTS OF SAVAGE RULE.

CAMP SHERIDAN, Neb., July 23.—The glory of Camp Sheridan and its sister post, Camp Robinson, has departed. The thousand Sioux who a few years since gathered about the neighboring agencies are now scattered far and wide. Some are on the Missouri, some at the new agencies at Pine Ridge and the Rosebud, and some, yielding to the numerous vicissitudes of savage life, have found a final resting-place on the elevated scaffolds that constitute the place of Dakota burial.

An Indian agency, while in existence, presents a most animated scene, being surrounded by thousands of Indians of all ages—men and women, boys and girls, papooses so small that their careful mothers have strapped them to the young colts on which they ride. All gather about the Agent's house and the trader's store on the days on which their rations are issued, or the more important occasion on which they receive their semi-annual annuities. The active existence of an agency, however, is not of long duration. Everything appertaining to the American savage seems to be of a fleeting character. Soon after his contact with the white race a war ensues, in which the savage suffers defeat. Soon after the termination of this war an agency is established for the benefit of the subjugated Indians. In a few years the inroads of settlers make necessary the removal of the agency to some point further north or west, which removal is followed by another and another, until the tribe, reduced to a mere band, is finally conveyed to that last repository of the American natives—the Indian Territory. Such has been the history of the agencies of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud bands of the Sioux tribe, who are now occupying their third agency, having been removed from the vicinities of Camps Sheridan and Robinson about two years ago to their present homes at Pine Ridge and Rosebud. The old agency buildings present a most gloomy appearance. Their desolate air may be taken as an index of the present state of the entire country. In old times, fortunes were made in a day; the Indian traders and French Squaw men reaped a most abundant harvest. Legend states that at one of the frontier stores a barrel was placed under the counter in which the receipts of the day were deposited. In those palmy days, a Frenchman named Nick Geneese lived among the Sioux, one of whose women he married. Nick would import a barrel of alcohol from the States, which would be secretly conveyed to the Indian country and buried. With a tin cup full of a judiciously-compounded mixture of alcohol, water, tobacco, and sugar, one, two, or three valuable buffalo robes could be purchased. The same bargain might frequently be concluded through the medium of a pint dipper filled with lumps of white sugar. Nick still lives in the country, but, notwithstanding his early opportunities, is in very moderate circumstances. Like most men of his class, he was of a lavish disposition, and rapidly squandered what was so easily acquired.

Many tragical scenes occurred in those early days. An officer at this post related an exciting interview he once beheld between Spotted Tail and an Indian whose brother he had lately killed. The victim's name was Big Mouth. He was a white man's chief, and on that account, probably, was obnoxious to a large majority of his tribe. Spotted Tail, then more patriotic than at present, shot him in a somewhat cowardly manner. In the evening, Big Mouth's brother appeared in Spotted Tail's tepe arrayed in full war panoply, and bitterly upbraided the murderer for his cowardly act. After the delivery of his denunciation, he deliberately turned and walked from the wigwam. Spotted Tail, said the narrator, appeared exceedingly restive under the indignant tide of reproach vehemently poured forth by the enraged brother. He nervously fingered his rifle, and the spectator supposed his foe would never leave the tent alive. He, however, withdrew unharmed. A more tragical scene occurred at a different time and place, resulting in the death of several savages. Yellow Bear, a Dakota chief, ordered a certain half-breed, named Reshaw, not to enter his camp, threatening, in case of disobedience, to shoot him. The half-breed, notwithstanding the injunction, visited the camp of Yellow Bear, who attempted to execute his threat. Reshaw was too quick for him, and fired, killing the chief. Two or three other Indians, who attempted to avenge their chief, were also killed. Finally, Reshaw was slain. His squaw, a woman of the tribe, being apprised of his fate, rushed to the scene, and frantically threw herself on the body of her husband. After bemoaning him in the vehement style peculiar to the Indians and all wild peoples, she arose, and, arming herself with his axe, proceeded to mangle the bodies of the dead savages. After hacking them sufficiently, she smeared herself with their blood. Then, with her long black hair bedabbled with gore, she gathered her husband in her arms and sat on the ground, rocking to and fro, crooning a savage ditty to the inanimate form.

Those scenes will never be re-enacted on these plains, as the savages have left them forever. They will probably never be enacted again, as the Southern Dakotas have essentially changed their nature. They are not as savage or warlike as formerly. At the two great agencies are mission schools, &c., where the children are instructed in the arts of civilization. The adults—many of them, at least—work on cultivated farms and drive teams for the Government, and seem to be in full sympathy with their chief, Spotted Tail, who is desirous to behold the practices of civilization firmly established among his people.

A SAPPHO IN THE DOCK.

From the London Telegraph.

It is possible that the Poet may be King. It is more or less possible that he in a golden age was born, and was dowered with all kinds of attributes; still, it is nevertheless certain that, from a Police court point of view, the present times are very parlous ones indeed for poets, and especially poetesses. An old woman of 63 was arraigned at Wandsworth on Saturday, charged with begging in the purlieus of the camp at Wimbledon. She was described as a "law writer," but really she was a bard, and as poor as bards, not being Poets Laureate, usually are. A policeman said that he found the poetess "kneeling by a seat and pretending to pray." How did the constable know that her praying was a pretense? Do only rich people pray? He added that she wrote some poetry afterward, and that he saw her receive money from several persons. Possibly Homer did the same kind of thing at Chios ages ago. On being searched some money was found in her pockets—an exceptional poetess. Evidently it had not been for publishers that she composed her strophes. The defense of this woe-begone poetess was that a gentleman had asked her to write an acrostic on his name. She added, with pardonable lyrical pride, that she would compose an acrostic on the name of any gentleman in court in the space of three minutes. But the worthy magistrate, who was in no mood to be acrostic-ized, sternly told her that he had a great mind to send her to jail until the Wimbledon Camp was broken up. Ultimately he discharged her with a caution, and the veteran poetess left the dock declaring that she would never write another line, but would seek an asylum in a nunnery at Hammersmith. She might do worse; but at all events we would counsel her to abstain from composing her lyrical prolusions in public. In any case it is to be hoped that we shall be spared a repetition of the painful spectacle of an elderly Sappho in the dock.

EXPLORING THE RED SEA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Swiss are the only nation in Europe who have, as a nation, hitherto done nothing for geographical exploration beyond their own territories, always excepting, of course, the immovable Turk. To a people hemmed in as the Swiss are, with no seaboard and no ships, this can scarcely be considered a reproach; yet their fondness for wandering is proverbial, and Edward Whymper has just proved how their services might be turned to good account in the exploration of our loftiest mountains. The development of the foreign trade of Switzerland seems, however, to have at last forced upon the people the necessity of doing a little exploration on their own account. At least the East Swiss Geographical Commercial Society of St. Gall have come to the conclusion that their commercial progress requires a preliminary investigation of both coasts of the Red Sea, in order to render them accessible to the direct Swiss trade. The society has decided to fit out a small exploring party to investigate the special nature of the trade at the various coast places, in order to obtain satisfactory information as to the actual or potential import of these ports. The proposed leader of the expedition is Herr Arnold Künkler, who has spent many years in England and in South America. The cost of the expedition is estimated at less than a thousand pounds.

MADE BLIND BY THE USE OF ARSENIC.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, July 31.

A case of unusual interest to women bearing on the use of arsenic to improve the complexion, has recently come to light in the western part of the city. A young lady, handsome and intelligent, has been for a long while using arsenic for her complexion, and recently she has almost lost her eyesight. Her eyes began to grow dim about a year ago, and have been gradually but steadily failing ever since, until it is almost impossible for her to see. Her physician says it is from the use of arsenic. In view of the calamity, her engagement with a young physician of good prospects, while not broken off entirely, has been held subject to the final result of experiments for the restoration of sight.

MAKING A KHAN.

The Calcutta *Statesman* says: "Much ridicule has been cast upon the diplomacy of our political officers in Afghanistan, and some curious stories are told of the methods by which the astute Pathans have succeeded in raising funds at our expense. One of the most favorite of these is popularly known as 'making a Khan.' It consists in selecting some rustic cut-throat, the more obscure the better, giving him a horse and a shawl, and sending him into the British camp with half a dozen ragged followers as a 'Khan' or chief, a new man of influence, who would not be unwilling to treat with the British for a consideration. When first invented, this plan never failed to secure for the speculative few who invented it a good round sum of money, often 3,000 rupees in 5,000 rupees being readily disbursed by political anxious to conciliate [illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—MINSTRELSY.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
HAVERLY'S—MIRTH, MUSIC, AND MIMICRY.
THE AQUARIUM—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness, occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer.

As there can never be a fair election in Alabama under Democratic rule, there can be but one result of the election in that State to-day. The Democrats have blotted out one of the vital features of the Registration law which was passed by the Republican Legislature—that requiring the numbering of the ballots—and, as they are in full command of the polls, they will carefully suppress all votes objectionable to their party. The Republicans know very well that this part of the "solid South" is as hopelessly solid against them, so long as Democratic frauds continue, as the bloodiest precincts of Mississippi. They have no ticket for State officers and Legislature, but will combine with all the independent elements opposed to the Democratic ticket in the support of JAMES M. PICKENS. But Alabama does not permit any voting which will seriously threaten the supremacy of the Democracy.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, is the special champion of the soldier—Confederate, Union, and of the Mexican war. He is the friend and supporter of the bill to grant pensions to rebel soldiers who were enlisted in the Mexican war. He is also the author of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an explanation of the delay in the payment of soldiers' bounty and back pay. It was, probably, by the advice and with the connivance of Mr. ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH that the Secretary's answer to that resolution was suppressed, while party capital was made for the Democrats by the circulation of a constructive falsehood. The reason for this delay was very well known to Mr. ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH when he penned his deceptive resolution, and he knew that the payments were delayed because a Democratic Congress had failed to provide the necessary means. It has been found necessary, at this late day, to contradict the impudent falsehood that the present Administration was in any way responsible for the delay in the payments due to soldiers. And this contradiction is made effectual by the production of the facts which were dishonestly suppressed by a Democratic Congress.

It is evident that the State Department will not have an easy task when it undertakes to satisfy the Spanish Government that American merchant vessels have been illegally detained and fired at while on the high seas. The answer invariably set up is that the vessels were within Spanish jurisdiction, not that the alleged outrages did not occur. It is now charged that the latest act of this kind was committed by a man-of-war when the American complainant was more than fifteen miles from the coast of Cuba. Accidentally or otherwise, each Spanish outrage (or alleged outrage) is more flagrant than those which have preceded it. Spanish insolence is proverbial the world over, and no human being can be more thoroughly possessed with a feeling of his own importance than a Spanish officer on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. Familiarity with this fact leads some of our own naval officers to predict that we shall have more trouble unless the Spanish Government is brought to a proper sense of its international obligations.

From Vermont we have an extraordinary story of Democratic bull-dozing and intolerance. It appears that a Republican innkeeper, who had made himself obnoxious to his Democratic neighbors on account of his flying a Republican campaign flag, was threatened with violence if he persisted. He kept his flag flying, and was visited at midnight by disguised ruffians, who shamefully maltreated him, after they had again attempted to extort from him a promise to haul down his colors. This is all in exact accordance with the true Democratic spirit, wherever it is found, but it seems more like an incident in Southern politics than a startling event in a Northern State. Fortunately, there are not so many Democrats in Vermont that the peace and quiet of the State are in serious danger.

The very latest expedient for getting rid of the Chinese in California is to tax the Six Companies out of existence. These companies are the guilds to which all Chinese arriving in the Pacific States are attached. It is represented to the State Board of Equalization, by memorial, that the Six Companies "have and hold absolute control over the bodies and liberties of all the Chinese," and that, therefore, they must be extremely rich, and that, instead of their being assessed at a moderate valuation, they should pay taxes on $22,200,000, or some such modest sum. Of course, it is expected that this excessive rate of assessment and taxation would be resisted, but as this would only lead to the seizure and confiscation of Chinese property in San Francisco, the desired end—the eviction of the Chinamen—would be reached. And the Chinese problem remains unsolved.

THE SERIOUS SIDE OF IT.

Although the emptiness of Gen. HANCOCK's letter of acceptance and the coarse demagogism of that of Mr. ENGLISH are calculated to excite contempt and ridicule, the occasion is one of such grave importance as to give a serious aspect to the matter. These men are the candidates of one of the great political parties into which the people of the country are divided; a party which claims the support of intelligent citizens in a canvass involving weighty questions of administration and of governmental policy. If it has no better ground for its claims than is presented in these letters, that is of itself a matter of no small significance, and must enter into the considerations by which men are to be influenced in their political conduct. The fulsome praise which Democratic organs bestow upon the "broad statesmanship" of Gen. HANCOCK's sophomorical composition are too absurd for serious attention, but it is assumed in some quarters that he deliberately, and with more or less of political sagacity, evaded the practical questions of the time for the purpose of presenting nothing for attack. He said a variety of undisputed things "in such a solemn way" because they could not be disputed and everybody would have to agree to them. If this were so it would be discreditable enough, but the device, shallow as it would be, would be a presumption of more depth in the man than he gives any evidence of. The fact is that the emptiness of his letter is a fair indication of the state of his head. He writes like a school-boy because he has the mind of a school-boy, just capable of grasping the conventional generalities of our politics, but utterly devoid of insight and of practical ideas. Anybody can descant on the nature of our Government and the importance of its proper administration, but, in the words of the astute Polonius:

> "To expostulate
> What majesty should be, what duty is,
> Why day is day, night night, and time is time,
> Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time."

Gen. HANCOCK says that the latest amendments of the Constitution are inviolable, and their full force and effect are not to be impaired or evaded. This is to be presumed, but the chance for dispute lies in the interpretation of their "full force and effect" and the means to be taken to prevent their evasion. The main purpose of the fourteenth amendment is to secure equal rights among citizens, and at least one Democratic Judge has attempted to interpret the life out of it, and the legislation to give it effect is strenuously resisted in certain Southern States. The maintenance of its spirit and purpose is a grave practical question of which the candidate shows no comprehension, while the controlling power of his party is against it. The fifteenth amendment prohibits the denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of color, and gives Congress power to enforce the prohibition by appropriate legislation. To accept this in vague general professions is quite a different thing from giving it due effect. How stands Gen. HANCOCK in regard to the means of doing this? How his party stands we know. He is in favor of a free ballot and a fair count; at least he says so. That is well; no decent man would avow anything else. But in several States these blessings notoriously do not exist, on account of the infamous proceedings of the party in the South on which Gen. HANCOCK relies for support. There are laws through which the Federal authority, so far as its jurisdiction goes, endeavors to secure honest elections. Their enforcement is resisted by the Democratic Party, and it has done its worst to get rid of them. Does the fledgling candidate believe in these laws and their execution, or in any practical method of securing the same end? If not, of what use are his platitudes about a free ballot and a fair count? He believes in an efficient and honest civil service, but as to the methods of securing it he is as helpless as a child. As to measures and policies for promoting our material interests, he cannot even compass a generality that has sense at the bottom of it. The election of such a man to the Presidential office would be a serious matter for the country. Its immediate consequences are altogether obvious. He would be putty in the hands of the party leaders, and the controlling force among these leaders would be the ex-Confederates of the South. Their will would be wrought in regard to the vital enforcement of the amendments, the execution of election laws, the reform of the civil service, the care of financial interests, and the promotion of material well-being.

Mr. ENGLISH has one reason, and only one, for asking the support of the people for his party. That is that the other party has been in power too long and there ought to be a change. The people are likely to consider whether there are good reasons for the change proposed and whether the result would be a better state of things. The candidate for Vice-President repeats the stale charge that there are irregularities and corruptions in the Republican Administration which can only be exposed and corrected by transferring the conduct of affairs to its opponents. Making a vague and unsubstantiated charge like this is easy enough, and it might be brought against the Ruler of the Universe by any one of sufficient presumption. There are no secrets about the administration of the Government. The collection and disbursement of the revenues, the general management of the finances, the conduct of the various departments of the Administration are public matters. There is nothing hid, or that can be effectually hid, about them; and, besides, half a score of Democratic rummaging committees have had everything laid open to them with wonderfully barren results in the way of electioneering material. Mr. ENGLISH knows the charge is not true, and it is a question whether such a hypocritical shift is to take the place of positive ideas and principles in regard to the conduct of public affairs. When a party is reduced to such an extremity that it can present no better reasons for being intrusted with the government of a great nation, situated as this Republic is, the question is not so much whether it should be placed in power as whether it has any excuse for a continued existence. Taken at the estimate of its candidates, it holds no definite ground whatever on the vital questions of the day, and, therefore, lacks the qualifications even of a respectable opposition.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The most noteworthy feature of the report which the Board of Visitors for the Military Academy have made to President HAYES is not what it says, but what it scrupulously avoids saying. It ignores the Whittaker sensation, refraining even from a constructive allusion to it. It awards high praise to the discipline and police of the Academy, declares that the prescribed regulations for its government have been "fully and faithfully executed," and avers that the Visitors have "not seen or heard of anything in the administration or the discipline which would suggest the propriety of a change, either in the articles or in the mode of enforcement." It affirms, and truly enough, that the system at West Point fosters and enforces order, neatness, regularity in habits, promptness and precision in obedience, manliness, self-reliance, and truth; and it claims that "no ground of complaint is possible" so long as the system of discipline is carried out precisely as it stands, since each Cadet "is made to feel that his success or failure depends upon himself alone." It is clear, therefore, that the Visitors had not heard, or were not thinking, of the case of Cadet WHITTAKER in making their report, or, still better, that they had concluded to act on Mr. Podsnap's principle and "wave it away." And no doubt they decided wisely in so doing; for entirely ignoring the year's chief event, out of the routine, was preferable to a mere mention of it, while the task of adjudicating upon it was none of theirs.

The second field of inspection for the Visitors, as we take the liberty of classifying the subjects embraced in their report, included the material condition of the Academy. Like everybody else who visits the beautiful spot, they found the buildings and grounds in exquisite order. The water supply and sewerage, which former boards complained of, the Visitors of last June found to have been properly enlarged and improved. The new hospital was observed to have been built in a substantial manner, and they recommended Congress to appropriate the small sum needed for its completion, especially as then the old hospital will afford additional officers' quarters, now much needed. They also urge the building of additional barrack room, for many of the rooms are now occupied by three Cadets each; also advise, too, the construction of a bathing-house, as several Cadets have been drowned on the exposed and perilous river front where they now bathe. The food and clothing are bought with care, and judiciously distributed; the accounts of Major DU BARRY are as accurate, neat, and clear as they could possibly be—in short, all the housekeeping arrangements at West Point are perfect, in the opinion of this Board of Visitors, as they are in the opinion of most volunteer and unheralded visitors.

But when from the moral and material the Visitors pass to the intellectual state of the Cadets, they find a drawback to the success of the Academy in what they regard as the too low standard of admission—this defect operating to consume much valuable time in purely elementary instruction, at enormous expense to the Government. "It would seem," add the Visitors, "that instruction in spelling, in arithmetic, in the rudiments of English grammar, and in punctuation, ought not to be required of Professors and officers who are subsequently to teach mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, geology, and law." The objection here stated has often been made; indeed, is annually made; it is partly founded in reason; and yet we fancy that its importance is apt to be overstated, at least by civilian Visitors, especially if they have any literary pretensions. The studies of the first year in the Academy are Algebra, Geometry, French, tactics, and fencing and bayonet exercising. There is no formal place here for the elementary studies spoken of, and of course they would be found in the first year, if in any. It is difficult to believe that a great deal of "valuable time, at enormous expense," can be consumed in occasionally correcting faults of grammar, including spelling and punctuation, though sometimes such corrections are required even in the higher classes of the best colleges.

Besides, these very attainments in arithmetic, punctuation, and so on, which the Visitors mention, are already required in the standard of admission. Section 1,319 of the Revised Statutes runs as follows:

> "Appointees shall be examined under regulations to be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of War before they shall be admitted to the Academy, and shall be required to be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States."

It is clear, therefore, that the present standard, low or not, requires a candidate to be "well versed" in arithmetic, and to know the elements of grammar, which certainly should include the orthography of words. Now if, in addition, anybody who is interested in the matter will turn to chapter eight, "Nature of the Preliminary Examination," in Lieut. FARROW's little book on West Point, he will find that this examination is tolerably thorough and extensive within the prescribed limits, and that "the written examination is carefully watched for spelling, and the oral for grammatical expressions." The truth is that the Academy being ready each year with all its costly appurtenances and its staff of instructors, such material for a new class must be taken as is offered. The competition for admission is not free to all, but limited to certain appointees, and all that can be done is to take appointees. Were the standard raised and the appointees still no better qualified, how would that help matters? It is noteworthy that for all the strictly military acquisitions of the Cadets and their admirable drill, the Visitors have unqualified praise, and for their country's uses genius in gunnery is certainly more valuable than juggling with grammar, and the effective use of the bayonet than immaculate punctuation.

Still, as applied to the duty of the appointing powers to send up candidates better versed in the preliminary studies, the admonition of the Visitors is timely. More than a hundred Cadets, during the past four years, have been recommended for dismissal on the ground of deficiency in studies, and many more were permitted to honorably resign for the same cause. A dismissal entails "a loss amounting to about $1,750 per annum for each and every Cadet;" carelessness in sending to the Academy youth not bright at learning is a serious financial loss to the country, besides keeping the classes smaller than the public "plant," so to speak, could educate. The Visitors hit a fault, too, which ought to be remedied, and could easily be remedied, if it be true, as they allege, that "not one Cadet in ten speaks distinctly" in recitation. Their recommendation of an increase of the library is probably well founded. For the Cadets, the sting of this report will probably not be what is said about indistinct speaking, but its recommendation that the use of tobacco shall hereafter be prohibited, under the severest penalties. That edict would cause mourning and consternation.

CONCORD AND CHAUTAUQUA.

The Concord School of Philosophy and the religious and educational assemblies at Chautauqua have developed into what we are accustomed to call "institutions." A few years ago they had not been heard of or had attracted the attention of only a small and interested circle. They have passed from experiment to success. They seem this year to have reached the full maturity of vigor, and to have taken on a national character. Philosophers from beyond the Mississippi are lecturing at Concord, and men and women from all over the country give and receive instruction in the groves of Chautauqua. This return to the Academic method of mental cultivation cannot be too highly commended. It is evidence of a genuine and healthy intellectual appetite. It is flattering to our national self-esteem. If we were a sluggish-minded people, or imbued with a pedantic spirit, we could show nothing like this. The success of the movement is based on our mental alertness and keen desire to learn something new. To a great extent, the knowledge sought at these two academies is for its own sake. Our young and raw nation has at length reached a point where a portion of its people can leave practical questions for pursuits purely intellectual, having no relation to dollars and cents. That is a mark of growth. We experienced a need, and a new organ was developed to meet it. A score or more of thoughtful men with a turn for metaphysical speculation or ethical inquiry, desiring to interchange ideas and offer the fruits of their thinking to all who desired to partake of them, and finding no adequate machinery for the purpose, revived the academy of PLATO in the Concord apple orchard. So CORVINUS's plan of an academic city is transferred from the banks of the Danube to the shores of Chautauqua Lake, because our schools and colleges were too staid or languid to yield to the fresh, pushing, creative spirit which felt that it had outgrown that set, hard educational method which proceeds on the theory that boys, like peas, are all alike.

The philosophers at Concord will, perhaps, object to any mention of their advanced pursuits in the same breath with what they would probably call the Sunday-school scheme for elementary instruction at Chautauqua. Deep philosophic speculation is apt to foster intellectual pride and exclusiveness. This claim to a higher calling, beyond the ken of the vulgar world, has at least been put forth in their behalf, though, perhaps, not with their sanction. It is not for an instant to be admitted. They are engaged in a praiseworthy effort to make man wiser and better, and are to be respected for their good intentions and industry, just as miners and railroad laborers are. But we are to stand in awe of one no more than of the other. The common people understand these philosophers very well when they talk sense, and none can understand them when they talk nonsense. These gentlemen should remember that there is nothing peculiar about the business which draws them together. There is no luxury so cheap as a system of philosophy. It is within reach of the humblest. They should remember, too, that of all fields of human thought or enterprise this is the one in which the smallest substantial and lasting success has been gained. There has been a liberal sprinkling of speculative philosophers in every age, from the remotest to the present, but none of them have ever settled anything beyond dispute. Each philosopher's system was, and is, his own, and, unless he be a mere imitator, is generally incompatible with all others. Most of them, in seeking to unwind creation and get at its secret, have fumbled the subject, like a kitten playing with a ball of yarn. Meanwhile the world waits patiently for some clear and tangible result from their labors. Still they are to be respected for their honest endeavors. We are not to indulge in hasty exclamations even when a Concord philosopher gravely informs us that the beautiful in nature is never comprehended save when the soul is concentred with the universe, and assimilates all space. These professors and lecturers would one and all reject with scorn the philosophical teachings of HOBBES, of Malmesbury, but some of them literally accept and act upon his saying, that words are the wise man's counters, but the fool's money. It happens, however, that those who make their words mean anything they choose, and are thus intelligible only to themselves, have really nothing to say that it is worth any man's while to listen to. The discourses of the others will repay the closest attention, as the outgivings of well-stored minds, stimulated to their highest working power by contact with a kindred and sympathetic audience.

The work at Chautauqua is, in part, of a practical character, as many teachers go there to add to their equipment. The school of languages has proved to be one of the most useful features of the assembly. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the modern tongues are taught by the natural method—that is, conversationally from the beginning, the study of grammatical forms being introduced later on. It is found that pupils make distinct progress in mastering a vocabulary and gaining power of expression in the six or eight weeks spent at Chautauqua. The most beneficial result achieved, however, is in the dissemination of the principles of the natural method. A hundred or more teachers are drilled in it each year and carry it into their own work. The school by the lake-side is thus spreading the leaven and helping on the revolution that will ultimately crowd out of use the old, laborious way of mastering foreign languages. In the study of literature, art, and the general methods of teaching, some excellent work is being done at Chautauqua. The programme of lectures affords an ample range in the choice of subjects, and the time of year in which the sessions are held enables teachers or professional men to combine the advantages of study with the pleasures of a vacation.

SCIENTIFIC TYRANNY.

The wide-spread unwillingness of mankind to believe in the existence of the sea-serpent is a striking illustration of the debasing influence of science. In this philosopher-ridden age free thought is crushed. We are compelled to believe what scientific persons tell us, and if here and there a fearless man ventures to express a doubt of protoplasm or to deny the infallibility of TYNDALL, he is instantly reviled as being no better than an open believer in Christianity, and is hunted out of scientific circles. The scientific men have agreed to deny the existence of the sea-serpent, and it is as much as any one's reputation for sanity and good morals is worth to believe the conclusive evidence that the sea-serpent is a reality.

If we put aside all the assertions which have been made as to the appearance of sea-serpents in the neighborhood of sea-side hotels, there still remains a mass of unimpeachable evidence. On half a dozen occasions the sea-serpent has passed within a few yards of vessels at sea and has been seen by entire ships' companies. It is quite possible that a mass of floating sea-weed, or a school of fish, when seen at a distance of a mile or more, may be mistaken for a huge marine animal, but it is impossible that hundreds of intelligent men should make such a mistake concerning an object within a few feet of them. The popular scientific hypothesis by which this repeated account of the appearance of a sea-serpent close to a vessel is explained, is simply whisky. This hypothesis will not bear the slightest examination. There is not whisky enough in any one place to account for the amount of sea-serpent that has been seen. For example, some years ago a sea-serpent passed close under the stern of a British man-of-war, and was seen by fully two hundred men, as the affidavits duly made on the spot conclusively prove. Now, on the scientific hypothesis, that ship's company must have drank at least two thousand pints of whisky within a few days of the alleged occurrence. That amount is the very least that could have brought a crew of hardened men-of-war's men up to the snake-seeing point. It is folly to pretend that whisky is thus lavished upon British seamen, and accordingly, in this case the whisky hypothesis falls to the ground. The same reasoning will show that this hypothesis does not explain the five or six other instances in which sea-serpents have been seen close at hand by a whole ship's company. They can only be explained by admitting the existence of the sea-serpent, or by charging hundreds of men with purposeless perjury. We believe that Lake Albert in Central Africa exists, although we have only the testimony of five witnesses, exclusive of native Kings. Why should we deny the existence of the sea-serpent, when at least a thousand witnesses have testified that they have seen it?

But, argues the scientific person, if there were such animals as sea-serpents they would be captured, or at least the remains of dead sea-serpents would be found. Until within a few years this argument was used to prove that the gigantic cuttle was a mere fable, and the evidence of men who had seen it was rejected, until at last the animal was accidentally captured on the Newfoundland coast. That we do not find dead sea-serpents on the shore proves nothing. How often do we find dead whales or dead sharks? When the wild animals die, whether on land or sea, they select retired places. Thousands of birds must die every year, but who can find a dead bird, unless it has been shot by man or captured by a cat? Shall we deny the existence of wild rabbits because they die where their bodies are not found, instead of ringing our front door bells and announcing that they are about to die on the front piazza?

Then there is the favorite scientific argument that the sea-serpent is a myth, because it is represented as having humps on its back, contrary to the usual fashion prevailing among snakes. We may admit the force of this argument, but it simply goes to show that the sea-serpent is not, strictly speaking, a serpent. He is a monster with a serpentine neck, but we need not assume that he is a snake.

In all probability the sea-serpent is a monster closely akin to the extinct plesiosaurus. That pleasing reptile had the head of a crocodile, the neck of a serpent, and the body of a fish. A great many enormous and remarkable animals existed in the period when the plesiosaurus swam the seas. So, likewise, a great many plants and shell-fish existed in that early geological period, and a number of them still survive. Is it unreasonable to suppose that a few of the gigantic and numerous lizards of the lias period may have been left over until the present day? If so, the humps on the neck and back of the so-called sea-serpent are readily explicable, and, in fact, only render him the more probable.

There is, moreover, positive evidence as to the saurian character of the sea-serpent. In 1808 a sea-serpent measuring between thirty and forty feet in length was cast ashore on one of the Scotch islands, and a fisherman made a rude drawing of him, which closely resembled Mr. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS's charming reproduction of the plesiosaurus. There is no reason to doubt the honesty of the fisherman's drawing. He had certainly never seen a model of the plesiosaurus, and it is taxing the Scottish imagination too highly to charge him with having invented his monster.

During the present Summer we shall probably have several accounts of the appearance of sea-serpents. In the interest of the unhappy persons who may see them, and who will, therefore, be promptly charged with intoxication, let us protest against the scientific denial of the sea-serpent's existence. We have born the yoke of science long enough. Let us have a great protestant revival, and proclaim our emancipation from scientific tyranny by maintaining the existence of the sea-serpent.

There is something quite pathetic in the way M. CARBONNIER, a very well-known fish-culturist, writes in regard to the macropod, the Chinese paradise fish, and the efforts he made to save these fish during the Franco-Prussian war. Having had the parent fish brought to him from China in 1869, he was the possessor of some 800 fry of different ages. In the Spring of 1870, from too late spawning, only 50 fish were alive. To complete the measure of his misfortunes, in 1870 the mother macropod died. But it seems that the paradise fish become adult at an early period, and soon the French Chinese fish reproduced their kind, and M. CARBONNIER was happy again with a young family of some 3,000 fish. But when the Prussians surrounded Paris with their circle of fire and iron, Gen. MOLTKE paid no respect to fish-culture. As these fish are very delicate and require a warm temperature when young, our fish-culturist used to nurse the fish in water kept up to the proper temperature by means of gas-burners. We know how BERNARD DE PALISSY took his furniture and fed his kiln with beds, chairs, and tables, being too poor to buy fagots. M. CARBONNIER did precisely like his distinguished countryman, and when his gas was cut off, "burned everything that was combustible in order to keep his fish alive and to save them from freezing." Fighting and fish-rearing divided M. CARBONNIER's time during the siege of Paris. Four days in the week he was working at the aquaria containing the macropods, and the other three he was shooting Prussians on the ramparts. "But in spite of all my cares," writes this piscatorial patriot, "I could not supply the want of food, and it was in vain that I shared with my fishes my meagre ration of horseflesh." This is, indeed, the poetry of fish-culture. To deliver his dearly-beloved fish from the Commune, after the surrender of Paris, M. CARBONNIER sought Champigny, where he had formerly kept his fish in the most comfortable manner. But the Prussians had sacked Champigny. There were no ponds—no fishes. In this solitude M. CARBONNIER settled down with his piscine family. With the fishes as his only companions, he tried to forget the disasters of the war and his own ruin. He was resigned to life, providing his fish would share his misery. The fish were not ungrateful. They throve, and in August of the same year he was blessed with 600 fish that were ready to spawn. "You see," writes M. CARBONNIER, in his paper addressed to the Société d'Acclimatation, "what patience and perseverance I have exercised, and that at last success has richly rewarded me." One need not be surprised at M. CARBONNIER's love for the macropods, because these fish seem to have the family instinct more strongly developed than others of their species. They tend their progeny and float the eggs in air-bubbles, nice aquatic cradles, which they blow up themselves. If the American Fish-cultural Association ever confers on foreigners the title of honorary member, such a distinction should be at once offered to M. CARBONNIER.

The report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for the year 1866 contains a table showing the number of lineal ancestors of a husband and wife, and their number of lineal descendants, in 12 generations. Starting from a single pair, there were 4 parents, 8 grandparents, 16 great-grandparents, and so on, until, in the twelfth generation back, they had 4,096, making a total of 8,190 ancestors. This, of course, is the necessary fact; in the other direction, the table assumes that each pair have 4 children, so that the constant multiplier is 4, and, in the twelfth generation, the number of 4,194,304 descendants is reached, or 5,592,404 total. The report somewhat rhetorically puts the result thus: "If we go back only a dozen generations in the direct ancestral line, the blood of 8,190 different persons commingles with that of our own children, and in each one of these ancestors' veins flowed a scarlet current of life equally freighted with infinite ancestral tendencies; in the descending line, assuming husband and wife to have 4 children, and that this double or quadruple multiplication will continue for only 4 generations, we see that our own blood will inspire or misguide 5,592,404 human beings." This assumption of increase is clearly excessive, and calculations of population based upon it would startle even the most positive Malthusian. The table has no particular usefulness, and yet it may serve as an illustration of heredity, for it shows that we need not go back to the argument that our descent from a single pair makes us all brethren in order to prove that we are all related to one another by ties of blood. It is becoming more generally admitted that the spiritual nature, as well as the physical, is what Dr. HOLMES has recently called it—"a natural endowment, like a musical ear." Unquestionably, birth sets our feet in ruts already worn deep for us by some of the thousands in our line who have preceded us; and while admission of this fact does not obliterate moral accountability, realization of its import may temper harshness of judgment. But for those who possibly distress, or, more probably, seek to excuse, themselves by pleading at bar an inherited bias, there is this consideration: such bias must at least be the net result of various and contradictory natures, and the wicked ancestor in one generation is opposed in us by the saintly one in another. Moreover, as the genealogical tree widens its inflexibility decreases; if Blackbeard, the pirate, was in our line, the piracy in his blood must have been diluted out of appreciable effect before it reached ours. We need trouble ourselves, at most, only about our quite immediate ancestors—when we have to prefix "great" more than twice we can leave those old fathers and mothers of ours undisturbed, unless we are hankering for food for the pride of descent.

The recent burning of Prof. MOMMSEN's literary treasures at Charlottenburg, and the loss of many invaluable manuscripts lent him by the libraries of Rome, Vienna, and Paris, naturally draws attention to the distinguished Danish author and scholar. THEODOR MOMMSEN, who will be 63 the 30th of the coming November, was born at Garding, in Sleswig; was in boyhood a pupil of his father, a Pastor in the Lutheran Church, and afterward went to the Universities of Altoona and Kiel to study law, philosophy, and history, having been graduated at Kiel in his twenty-sixth year. Having been a private teacher for some time, he obtained sufficient assistance from the Academy of Berlin to defray his expenses for a course of travel in France and Italy. He was absent for three years, (1844-7,) absorbed in the study of the antiquities of both countries, and storing his mind with archæological knowledge. Returning next year to his native land, he prepared a number of learned articles for the *Journal of Sleswig-Holstein*, of which he soon took charge. He also published from time to time the results of his investigations in the annals of the Archæological Institute of Rome and the Herculaneum Academy of Naples. Having been appointed Professor of Law at Leipsic, he discharged his duties, but speedily lost his place on account of his active liberalism in politics. He was very outspoken in his opinions, which he had fully expressed time and again in leading articles written for the *Journal*. In 1852 he was called to the Chair of Titular Law at Zurich, and two years later to the same chair at Breslau. Some 20 years ago he was chosen Professor of Roman Law at Berlin, and has remained there ever since. His time has long been devoted to those branches of ancient history and archæology with which his name is now so widely and creditably associated. Among his most valuable contributions to those departments of knowledge are "De Collegiis et Sodalitiis," the "Roman Tribes from an Administrative Point of View," "Dialects of Lower Italy," "Corpus Inscriptionum Neapolitanarum," the "Monetary System of the Romans," and "Roman History"—the last and most famous having been translated into divers languages. MOMMSEN is not only a scholar—he is an original thinker, and a man who has the largest and sincerest sympathies with his race. He is a marvelous student. No amount of application seems to affect his health. He not infrequently pores over his books and manuscripts day and night, and to this fact is due the accident which has caused him such distress. It is a singular coincidence that his predecessor at Berlin, also a Dane, and author of a celebrated history of Rome, BARTHOLD NIEBUHR, met with a similar casualty. His library was burned, too, and the loss in his old age so preyed upon the scholar's mind that he never quite recovered from the shock. The sympathy felt with MOMMSEN at Berlin is universal, for those wholly opposed to his political views esteem and admire him as a man. He bears the literary calamity cheerfully, and is confident of soon repairing the great damage he has sustained.

The Court of Appeal of the English Divorce Court lately affirmed the judgment of the court below in a very remarkable case. The petitioner was committee of the estate of WILLIAM BAKER, a lunatic, and he prayed the dissolution of BAKER's marriage, on the ground of his wife's adultery. The petition had no exact precedent. The case which came nearest to it was the celebrated Mordaunt suit, in which Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT prayed for, and after protracted appeals obtained, the dissolution of his marriage from his wife (found guilty of infidelity) during her insanity. Against the prayer of BAKER's committee it was urged that the husband, if he recovered his senses, might condone her offenses, and the Judge observed anent this that the possibility of a husband pardoning his wife is not to be regarded as remote, but is, in fact, as the records of his court show, a fact of every day occurrence. But, on the other hand, great wrong might accrue by denying proceedings against the adulterous wife of a lunatic, since she might be left in possession of property settled on her by her husband, which she and her paramour might enjoy, to the exclusion of the lunatic. She might exercise power of appointment in favor of the paramour, or the children of her and his adultery, or a spurious offspring might be foisted upon her husband and his family, by which the devolution of estates or titles might be diverted in aid of illegitimate objects. But the consideration which pressed most upon the court against giving the relief sought was this: If a person holding (as Roman Catholics do) the dissolution of a marriage to be unlawful in the sight of GOD should have the misfortune to become insane, his committee might, from some question of money, obtain a decree absolving his marriage. But this and all other considerations he held to be overpowered by the decision of the House of Lords in the Mordaunt case, which amounted to this—that as proceedings for divorce are civil, recourse must be had in such case to the ordinary forms of civil courts, where lunatics are litigants, albeit, no provision for the case of lunatics is contained in the act. His decision was, therefore, that the insanity of a husband or wife is not a bar to a suit by the committee for the dissolution of a lunatic's marriage.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The State election in Alabama occurs to-day. State officers, and a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. George S. Houston, deceased, will be chosen. The Hon. Luke Pryor is temporarily filling the vacancy in the Senate, by appointment of the Governor. For State officers the Democrats have a full ticket in the field, headed by Rufus W. Cobb, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Republicans have made no nominations, but have been advised by their State Committee to support a so-called Greenback-Labor and Independent ticket headed by James M. Pickens. The Legislature last chosen was almost unanimously Democratic, the Senate being composed of 30 Democrats and 2 Independent Democrats, and the House of Representatives of 3 Republicans, 91 Democrats, 4 Independent Democrats, and 2 Nationals, giving the straight-out Democrats a clear majority of 110 over all opponents of whatever kind. In the Legislature of 1877 the Democrats had a majority of 88 on joint ballot. In both cases they perhaps might have made it unanimous as easily as not, had they preferred. The following table of previous votes of the State on the general ticket may be of interest:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1878	Governor		88,531
1876	President	68,708	102,989
1876	Governor	55,582	99,255
1874	Governor	93,928	107,118
1872	President	90,272	79,444
1872	Governor	89,868	81,371

The Representatives in Congress will be chosen in November.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Michigan Republican State Convention will be held in Jackson on Thursday next.

Capt. George D. Wise, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Virginia, is opposed to the readjustment policy.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention will be held at Atlanta on Wednesday, and the lively fight to settle who shall be the candidate for Governor will then be ended, probably.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that the local Democratic papers in Oregon have given up all hopes of carrying that State for Hancock, and are devoting their entire energies to the canvass in distant States.

A Richmond paper which makes every man who served in the rebel Army, with one exception, at least a Colonel, is very careful to say "Mr." N. P. Banks all through a very long article. The matter is of no consequence, except as affording a little amusement.

Judge Ralph P. Buxton, Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has tendered the resignation of his judicial office, to take effect to-day. He will at once begin a canvass of the State. The number of his joint discussions with his Democratic opponent has been increased.

Gen. J. N. Hungerford, of Corning, has followed Senator S. T. Hayt's example and withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District of this State, magnanimously saying that it is essential that all undue strife for local office and place should be avoided for the general good.

Fifty-six delegates to the Greenback Convention in the First Congressional District of Maine, bolted the nomination of the Copperhead, "Gen." S. J. Anderson. They organized a new convention, and one of them said they would not have Anderson crammed down their throats, and another that Anderson could not carry one-sixth of the Greenback strength in the City of Saco, claiming some 700 or 800 votes there.

THE FASTER IN A BAD WAY.

REPORTS FROM CLARENDON HALL NOT ENCOURAGING.

EVIDENCES OF DR. TANNER'S STEADILY DECREASING STRENGTH—A CONSTANT DEMAND FOR WET TOWELS—SLIGHT FEVER AND A DRY AND HARSH SKIN.

Irrespective of conflicting medical opinions, and of the diagnostics of opposing regular and eclectic practitioners, it was evident at a glance to the trained eye of the physiologist, yesterday afternoon, that Dr. Tanner's condition is extremely critical. His countenance wore the deathly pallor and anxiety that are uniformly associated with gastric disturbance, and his exhaustion was so extreme that he did not attempt to leave his cot in the south gallery until the middle of the afternoon, when he made an abortive effort to rise and dress himself, which terminated in his sitting down upon the edge of his cot in a condition nearly allied to swoon. His appearance has altered to an extraordinary degree within the last 48 hours. His limbs are wasted and attenuated almost to the mere skeleton representation of limbs, and his hands are nearly transparent. Owing to the configuration of the mouth, the repulsive and wolfish protrusion of the teeth and the retraction of the lips which so often accompany the last stages of starvation have not yet presented themselves, and his expression of countenance is still pleasant and comparatively natural. His voice, also, retains its vigor and distinctness. Originally full and sonorous, there is something incongruous between the firm, distinct, decisive intonation with which his requests are made and the wasted figure lying curled up upon the cot by the window, the grizzled head half smothered in the folds of a rubber blanket, and the knees drawn up, as they always are in cases of gastric disturbance.

The two favorable symptoms are the persistent drowsiness and the absence of all tendency to incoherence or delirium. At times the irritability of the nervous system is nearly uncontrollable, and he speaks in a quick, impatient tone, which indicates the nervous tension under which he is suffering. But this has at no time passed beyond the limits of momentary irritation and querulous complaint. There are none of those causeless explosions of passion which foreshadow nervous breaking down, nor has the settled taciturnity of the last three days ever for a moment passed into the despondent gloom that is equally significant. There are at present no cerebral symptoms, and thus far the aspect is favorable; but how soon such symptoms may appear no medical prescience can foretell, particularly in a case in which abstinence from food has already been protracted far beyond the limits of previous observation, and evidences either of gastric inflammation or of gastric congestion have already disclosed themselves. The ejected matter in these paroxysms of vomiting still consists of the secretion of the mucous membrane, faintly tinged with biliary acids. A microscopic examination disclosed the presence of colored corpuscles of the blood in a decomposed state, of epithelial cells, mucous corpuscles, and minute sections of mucous membrane, together with crystals of biliary acids. There was very little blood present—not enough to indicate anything more than a passive congestion, and crystals of the coloring matter of the blood were not noticed, although the presence of this constituent was indicated by the color.

The fasting man rested tolerably well until after midnight, and he may rally this morning, as he did on Friday morning after the grave symptoms that alarmed his medical attendants on Thursday. But he has been growing steadily feebler since Saturday afternoon, and 34 days without food count for something even against an iron will backed by an iron constitution. He will finish his thirty-fifth day at noon to-day, and enter upon his thirty-sixth. The only hope is that he may lie in a semi-torpid condition until his task is finished—that is, for the next five days. To expect that he will rally again until nourishment is given him, would be to expect the unprecedented.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when Drs. J. J. Goodman and R. T. Osborne relieved Dr. Hoeber, Dr. Tanner was sleeping restlessly, and seemed to be extremely annoyed at the whispered conversation of his attendants. Having lain in this condition for about two and a half hours, he awoke and asked for a wet towel about his head. This was 2:40 A. M. He now lay quietly asleep, without symptoms of restlessness, until 4:40 A. M. At intervals there were symptoms of gastric disturbance in the emission of gases, but not sufficient to disturb his slumber. At 4:40 A. M. he awoke, and lay for about 20 minutes, conversing occasionally with his attendants, among whom were Drs. W. M. Molesworth, Charles S. Allen, and W. Alexander Watson, of the eclectic school, in addition to the two regular practitioners already named. A lady sent him a bouquet by Dr. Allen, which was received with thanks and appeared to give the recipient a great deal of pleasure. While inhaling the fragrance of the flowers he fell asleep again, and lay until 7 A. M. in refreshing slumber.

At 7 o'clock Drs. Charles E. Griswold and J. Wilson relieved Drs. Molesworth and Watson. Dr. Tanner was still sleeping quietly without symptoms of uneasiness, and so continued until 9:20, when he asked to have the towel saturated with cold water again and adjusted about his head. Dr. Politzer relieved his predecessors of the regular school at 9:20, but the fasting man was not yet awake, and the usual greetings were not exchanged. At 10 o'clock A. M. Dr. Tanner was still sleeping. At this hour *Drs. Leonard and Railly relieved Drs. Wilson* and Griswold. Dr. Tanner slept without interruption until 10:50, when he again asked for a wet towel about his head, and lay listening to some ballads sung by Dr. Griswold and ladies with him for half an hour or more. At 11:20 he was lying quietly in his cot in the south gallery, but was evidently not asleep. At 12 M. he asked to have the head-lines of what the morning papers had to say of his case read to him; after this he dropped into a doze, from which he did not awaken until 2:30 o'clock, when Prof. Gunn, Prof. Wark, and Dr. Peirce, taking advantage of a momentary interval of wakefulness, proceeded to take and register the physical indications. The application of the sphygmograph to the radial artery furnished a series of tracings comparing very favorably with those of the preceding day, but showing, on the whole, a gradual loss in volume and cardiac impulse. The pulse was 78, feeble, compressible, and thready, the temperature 98° to 98 2-5°; muscular strength, as shown by the dynamometer, 89 kilogrammes in the right and 81 in the left hand. Dr. Tanner conversed a few minutes with Dr. Gunn with regard to a projected biography of himself, and then, at 2:55 P. M., arose from his cot and made a feeble effort to dress himself. But his limbs refused to perform their office, and he tottered to the edge of his cot and sat down exhausted, his head falling forward upon the table. Another attack of nausea had supervened; he asked for water, and drank three ounces.

At 3:05 P. M. he recovered slightly, and tried to write a little. But this did not last 10 minutes. At 3:50 P. M. he had returned to his cot, and was asking for a draught of carbonic acid water to relieve his nausea. He lay thus, with the exception of rousing himself to ask for an extra blanket, until 7 P. M., when Drs. Danelson and Hofmann relieved Drs. Wark and Peirce. He was irritable and peevish, complained that the rubber pillow hurt his ears, and insisted that the towel was rough and of bad texture.

At 8:40 he was again seized with uncontrollable nausea, and ejected about one and a half ounces of mucous slime, tinctured with the greenish secretion of the liver. At his own request his cot was now moved away from the window, and in a few minutes he was again sleeping quietly, with a respiration as regular and as free from spasmodic symptoms as that of a school-boy. His physicians entertained a vague hope last night that he would wake up restored this morning, but this hope was evidently a very remote one. The physical indications, if the slight rise in pulse showed anything, betokened slight fever, and his skin, it may be added, had become as dry and harsh as it was previous to the alcoholic vapor bath taken on Wednesday night.

At 10:15, when Drs. Goodman, Osborne, and McMasters, of the regular school, arrived, they found Dr. Tanner vomiting violently. He ejected about one ounce of a thick, viscid fluid of the color of weak tea, with small fragments of tissue having the appearance of decomposed mucous membrane floating upon the surface. The fluid was very bitter to the taste, and emitted a nauseous and disagreeable odor. The efforts of vomiting appeared to prostrate him extremely. When the paroxysm subsided he asked for a mustard plaster, which was immediately procured and applied to the epigastric region. The form of plaster used was the London preparation, requiring only to be moistened thoroughly before being applied. The plaster was applied at 10:25, and at 10:45 Dr. Tanner was resting quietly in his cot, but not asleep, and his gastric symptoms were subsiding. At 11:20 the plaster was removed and Dr. Tanner drank three ounces of carbonic acid water. At midnight he was quietly sleeping.

THE BLACKSMITH PREACHER.

PREACHING SERMONS AND FIGHTING RUFFIANS AT PACKER'S ISLAND CAMP-MEETING.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 31.—A camp-meeting has been in session for a week on Packer's Island, a woodland spot on the South Branch of the Raritan River, about two miles from here, and named on account of its proximity to the Lehigh Valley Road, built by Asa Packer. Other exercises than those of a religious character have been held, owing to the turbulence of a crowd of ruffians and drunken youths. These ruffians attempted to break up the meeting by firing stones at the speakers and endeavoring to perpetrate outrages about the tents and booths. Although apparently only harmless beverages were sold at the stands, it is understood that the more fiery articles were slyly dealt out to thirsty customers, thus adding to the disturbance. Last Saturday night was the most turbulent, as none of the officers were on the ground. Since then there has been less turmoil, although last evening witnessed several disgraceful sights.

One of the characteristic features of the camp has been the appearance of "Raif" Anderson, better known in this part of the State and in Pennsylvania as the "Blacksmith Preacher." "Raif" began life at the forge, and with more or less regularity has continued it ever since. He was a very profane and wicked man for many years, but professed a change under the ministry of a Methodist clergyman in Bucks County, and since then has gone around exhorting. He is a large, muscular person, and has an unusually powerful voice, penetrating the inmost recesses of the woods. He is very fearless in his manner and denunciations, and will not hesitate to enforce his arguments by fist as well as tongue. He has taken an active part in quelling the disturbances during the week, and many stories are told of his muscular Christian feats. It is said that "Raif" can shoe a horse, come out best in a fight, and preach a sermon with equal readiness and ease. Some of his converts give enthusiastic accounts of his discourses while sitting on the blacksmith's bench, or blowing the bellows for the furnace. He becomes very earnest in his depictions of the hereafter, and believes fervently in the gospel of fear and eternal fire. He has attracted large crowds, especially on Sunday.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, south-easterly winds, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, southerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature, stationary barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, south-westerly veering to colder, north-westerly winds, rising, preceded in the south-western portion by stationary or lower, barometer.

For the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, occasional rain, south-west to north-west winds, lower temperature, rising, preceded by stationary or lower, barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, north-westerly winds, lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, north-westerly winds, higher barometer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Breakwater, Chincoteague, Cape Henry, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw City, and are ordered for Sandy Hook, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, and Erie.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	75°	67°	3:30 P. M.	94°	90°
6 A. M.	74°	68°	6 P. M.	86°	84°
9 A. M.	77°	78°	9 P. M.	80°	77°
12 M.	85°	80°	12 P. M.	78°	72°

Average temperature yesterday............76¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year............80⅛°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stables belonging to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Company, some 400 yards west of the main hotel. There were at the time 48 horses in the stables, only 24 of which escaped. Forty-four horses, 20 of which belonged to the Springs Company, and the remaining 24 to guests here, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of some of the colored servants. The building being an old one, and intended to be replaced by a new structure, was uninsured. No alarm was given, and only a few of the guests were aware of the conflagration until morning. The building was full of combustible material, and burned so rapidly that an opportunity to cut the horses loose was not afforded. Among the losers are Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who had three horses in the stable; Gen. Anderson, Col. Carrington, of Richmond, and a number of others. Arrangements have been made for a supply of new horses *immediately, so that the business or pleasure of the* guests will be uninterrupted.

A fire of supposed incendiary origin, at Paterson, N. J., at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed a large portion of Grieves's Greenbrook and Paterson hot-houses, together with many choice plants at the nursery, corner of Willis-street and Vreeland-avenue. The loss is estimated at about $15,000; insured for $20,000.

The freight-house of the Old Colony Railroad, at Brocton, Mass., with a large quantity of freight, way bills, &c., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is heavy.

PHASES OF CRIME.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Michael Mackin was shot and fatally wounded at noon to-day by his brother William, while trying to enter the house of the latter. William, who is an industrious working man, lives, with his wife, at No. 3,515 Lowe-avenue. About 8 o'clock, while he was absent from home, Michael went to his house in an intoxicated condition and abused his wife. On William's return his wife told him of his brother's conduct, which so incensed William that when Michael returned he refused him admission and shoved him down the steps. Michael made a rush at his brother, when William drew a revolver and beat him on the head with it. The men closed, and William began beating Michael with the revolver, when it was discharged, the ball lodging in Michael's groin. William was arrested, and Michael sent to a hospital, where, on recovering from his drunkenness, he said he thought his brother did not intend to kill him.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 1.—In an altercation between J. E. Oakes and R. L. Ramey, on the county road, seven miles from Danville, last night, Oakes was fatally stabbed. Ramey escaped. Both are mere boys, Oakes being 19 and Ramey 18 years old.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch from Bullitt County, Ky., reports the killing of Turner Wilson by a pistol shot from Ben Johnson, at Balltown, last Friday. The men were at a political meeting, and quarreled about a bet. Johnson gave the lie, and Wilson drew a pistol, but was prevented from using it by John S. Fulton, who took the pistol from him. Johnson also drew, and upon Wilson attempting to disarm him fired, the shot entering Wilson's abdomen. The wounded man died in a few hours. Johnson, who is the son of ex-Lieut.-Gov. William Johnson, fled to his father's house, in Bardstown, concealed himself, and it is reported that the officers are afraid to attempt to arrest him.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The Police last Friday arrested here two suspicious characters named Joseph J. Hart, alias Hyland, and Alice C. Lytel. It has since been learned that the latter is the person who robbed Mrs. Kate Isbel, of St. Louis, of $800 worth of jewelry at the Weller House, in Nashville, Tenn. Hart sold shirt patterns while Alice "worked" the hotels.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says that three unknown men waylaid some Germans looking for work near Lake City, fatally wounding one with a revolver, and robbing him of $40. An armed party of citizens pursued the robbers, and overtaking them, several shots were exchanged. The robbers finally escaped by swimming in the lake. Several parties are searching for them along the shore in boats. The wounded man's name is Anton Horesisch. At least one of the robbers was wounded in the fight with the pursuers.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Mary Ennis, 15 years of age, fell into the canal at Durhamville, in this county, to-day. Stephen Murry, 21 years old, her cousin, attempted to save her, and both were drowned.

Roman Ryan, an employe on the Central Railroad, while intoxicated, was run over and killed near Rome to-day.

FRAUDS OF THE BOURBONS.

THE MATTHEWS-HOADLEY DISCUSSION IN OHIO.

EX-SENATOR MATTHEWS REVIEWS THE BLACK RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—JUDGE HOADLEY'S RECENT SPEECH ANSWERED—THE MAINE AND OREGON DECEPTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The fraud discussion between Judge Hoadley and ex-Senator Stanley Matthews was concluded at Clifton last night in a two hours' speech by Mr. Matthews. The ex-Senator treated of Democratic frauds in detail from Maine to Oregon and from Louisiana to New-York. He said:

Fraud, fellow-citizens, we are solemnly told will not be condoned, and my respectable and respected friend who presided over the Democratic Convention at Cleveland a short time ago [Theodore Cook] shook his finger at us and said, "You must not do it again, or ——." Well, he didn't say what, but then we know—Gen. Hancock's sword. [Applause.] Those gentlemen who are in favor of the supremacy of the civil authorities, who are terror stricken with the apparition of the silent man on horse-back; who thought that statesmanship as it had been proved and tried by long experience of civil life, especially that statesmanship which consisted in a suppression of frauds in his own party, which was the reputation that Mr. Tilden made—those gentlemen now parade before us 138 Electoral votes of the solid South and the sword of Winfield S. Hancock, and a returning board consisting of the two houses of Congress, that they say will never again submit to any usurpation, because they have the power to have it their own way. And these are the paragons and pinks of political propriety that point the finger of scorn at us as if they could brand us with the word "fraud." Fraud—when, where, how, by whom? Fraud in the Second Congressional District of Ohio in 1876. [Applause and laughter.] Let Judge Hoadley explain the several thousand dollars that Smith Weed brought to Cincinnati and expended there. Let him get up before this intelligent audience and whitewash Mr. James White, who was convicted of taking the contract of repeating, in order to elect Gen. Banning. Let him rehearse to you the argument he made before the jury when he was defending Gus Clark, a Democratic Councilman, a man in authority, a man who sits with Judge Hoadley on committees, the representative of that Christian civilization that I understand Judge Hoadley says is embodied in the Democratic Party. But if this is treading on toes too close at home, what about the State of Maine? What about Dr. Garcelon? What about 37 members of the Legislature of the State of Maine that were lawfully elected, about whose election there was no doubt, being deliberately counted out by falsified returns by the whole Democratic Party of the State of Maine in authority, the result of which would have been to revolutionize the political character of the General Assembly of that State, and turned every office of it into the hands of the Democratic and Greenback Fusion Party? Is there any doubt about these things? Is there any denial? Is there any question? Is there any apology? Is there any possible explanation? Why, no, fellow-citizens, they simply grin and don't even blush.

Now, Judge Hoadley did not tell you about Oregon either, [applause and laughter,] and yet he knew more about Oregon than he did about Louisiana, and that is the very reason he did not talk to you about it. [Renewed applause and laughter.] He did not want to tell what he knew; he only wanted to tell you what he didn't know. Now, I understand he says that I knew the true inwardness of the Louisiana business. I think I do. I know the the true inwardness of the Oregon business, too, and I am going to tell that first.

Mr. Matthews then reviewed the Oregon case in detail, and concluded:

"And now, then, against the expressed and well-ascertained and indubitably-known will of the majority of the people of the State of Oregon, and for the purpose of giving Samuel J. Tilden the one vote which he needed and hadn't got, Judge Hoadley solemnly proposed, and the Democratic Party outside of the Electoral Commission, so far as I know, unanimously seconded his proposition, that Mr. Tilden should be elected by Cronin's solitary vote interpolated and manufactured in that indecent way. I mean it and I am going to stand up to it. They proposed it, and it was argued at length in the newspapers and before the Electoral Commission that it was a right and proper and honest and lawful thing for that commission to do, acting as the organ of Congress, and to have Congress, following the judgment of that commission, count Cronin's vote in favor of Tilden and Hendricks, and on that solitary casting vote to have them inaugurated into office and inducted; and that stands off all by itself and is to be judged on its own merits as if there were no other question in the entire Electoral canvass, and that thing was urged with all the ability and with all the eloquence, and with all the learning of which Judge Hoadley was master, and, I may say, with all the earnestness of a man engaged in an honest and lawful cause. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, suppose that this thing had in fact taken place; try and realize in your minds, try to feel how you might, could, would, or should have felt sitting here to-night under an Administration manufactured upon that principle. And now then, try one more impossible thing. Try and imagine the consistency of a man that will invent and prosecute and endeavor to effect that thing and then turn around and accuse anybody of fraud."

The speaker then reviewed at length the cases brought before the Electoral Commission from Southern States. He concluded as follows:

"In my opinion there is enshrined in the body politic of the Republican organization all there is good in our present political situation, and all the mischief and all the danger is in the Democratic Party. To my mind, the Republican Party embodies now, as it always has done, the great idea of our nationality, and I spell the word Nation with the biggest N. All there is in the unity of this people, all there is in the fraternity of these races that are to inhabit and cultivate and civilize this continent in its keeping, the keeping of this Nation in its own integrity and unity and greatness and power and glory, and in the idea of its nationality, is carried out by that political party which has upheld its banners and defended its flag and preserved its Constitution. In that to me lie the hopes of the world as they are to be developed on this continent."

GETTING SQUARE WITH A WOMAN.

In February last Officer Higgins, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was attacked one night by a gang of roughs, who kicked and stoned him until he was insensible, and then left him with a fractured skull. Ida Evans, a woman who had been repeatedly arrested by the Police, strove to save the officer, and though she did not succeed, she secured, through her testimony, the conviction of two of Higgins's assailants, who are now in State Prison. The associates of the convicted men vowed vengeance against the woman, and persecuted her in every way. On Saturday night, as she was walking in the street, she was met by Henry Jones, an ex-convict, and a friend of Officer Higgins's imprisoned assailants. He was accompanied by two females, Josephine Taylor and Mary Moore. Jones snatched a chain and locket worn by the girl Evans, and then she was beaten by the two women. Officer Eitrich rescued the girl and arrested Jones and the two females. They were all arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Court, yesterday. The two women were fined $3 each, and Jones was held in $500 bail for trial.

ALMOST A COLLISION.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 1.—Capt. Wrecken, of the schooner Winnifred, which arrived at Canso from the Banks yesterday, reports that when about 40 miles from Cape Canso a large brigantine came so near to running him down that they could have jumped on board of her. The name of the brigantine is not known.

A MODEL STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

From the London Telegraph.

In the story of the sinking of the Hydaspes, which was run into on Saturday afternoon in the Channel by a steamer called the Centurion, one thing strikes the reader which gives some satisfaction, sad as are the general results of the collision. The sailors and the passengers alike, although a great proportion of the latter were ladies, kept so cool and acted so well that, notwithstanding only 10 or 11 minutes elapsed between the occurrence of the disaster and the destruction of the ship, not one was lost of the ninety people on board, and only two actually fell into the water. It is noted that while the sailors, by getting into the Centurion, managed to procure ropes and throw them to the sinking ship, not even one lady was observed to be panic-stricken, or heard to make so much as a single exclamation for help, but that everybody worked with a will to save his or her friends, and that the Captain and his officers were the last to leave the unfortunate vessel. It is pleasant to know that British coolness and pluck have again vindicated themselves, and that 90 lives have been saved by the exhibition of these admirable national qualities.

THEY WANT AMERICAN BEEF.

AN EFFORT TO GET RID OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE CATTLE INTO ENGLAND.

A very large and influential deputation, consisting of members of cattle-trade associations of the midland counties and north of England, had an interview with Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella, at the Privy Council Office, on July 15, to urge upon the Government the desirability of taking off the restrictions imposed by the late Government on cattle imported from abroad, and from America particularly. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright, member of Parliament, and the arguments put forth in support of their wishes being complied with were that the present restrictions enhanced the price of meat to the British consumer 1½d. and 2d. per pound; that out of many hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep imported into this country but very few suffered from either pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease; that at the ports of landing, where they were compelled to be slaughtered, the authorities were capable of detecting any such disease should it exist; and that under the present regulations as to the slaughtering of cattle at the port of debarkation, the offal and other nutritious portions of the animals were lost to the consumer, and vast numbers of persons were thereby deprived of food. Finally, they urged the Government to release the food of the people from the thralldom of what was practically a most unjust tax.

Earl Spencer, in reply, assured the deputation that he felt the deepest interest in the questions brought before him. He also appreciated the questions so far as they related to the food of large centres of industry in this country, and he warmly sympathized with the feelings which prompted the deputation to wait upon him. He had frequently had to deal with the subject of the importation of foreign live cattle, and had always endeavored to keep in mind the great principles of free trade which had always guided the wisest statesmen, whether with regard to the meat or bread supply of this country. He also knew the requirements of farmers, whose interests had to be considered as well as other people's, and that their prosperity tended to the prosperity of the interests which they specially represented. He had tried to do what was right between all classes, and he had always urged moderation on the farmers throughout the United Kingdom when they sought to introduce protection for their industry. With regard to the matter of dealing with the diseases of animals, he took on himself the sole responsibility for that important branch of the Government which the Privy Council represented, and he shielded Mr. Mundella from any participation in that responsibility. Having reviewed the history of the law bearing on the subject of the importation of foreign cattle, his Lordship proceeded to enumerate the list of countries which the latest reports to his department made it necessary for the Government to schedule, and said that his office had no power of admitting any cattle from any country unless satisfied that that country was free from disease. With respect to the admission of cattle from America, it had been found that diseased animals were among those that were landed from that country, and the consequence was that that country had to be scheduled. His Lordship read an extract from the report of the highest veterinary scientist of America, who declared that pleuro-pneumonia did exist, and had done so for some time, throughout the States, and he declared, moreover, that the disease would be in the cattle for six weeks or two months without making its appearance, that the disease was of the most insidious kind, and that although it might escape attention at first it would at last do the greatest destruction. His Lordship reminded the deputation how difficult it was in a country situated as America was to secure proper protection from the ravages of the disease; and even if the West was perfectly free there was no guarantee that the East would be. If he were convinced that there were not sufficient regulations in America to arrest the disease there—and they had shown that there was not proper legislation to prevent it—he really could not, under the act of Parliament, modify the orders in Council regulating the importation of cattle from abroad. He read an extract from a Chicago newspaper to show how careless the system for the prevention of the spread of the disease was in America. Generally speaking, therefore, he could not alter or reverse the restrictions which the late Administration in its wisdom deemed it wise to impose, although he should have been glad if he could have done so. He could not help feeling, however, that they might develop the dead-meat trade more than was done, and he urged that upon the attention of the trade. He should do all he could to make the administration of the laws as little onerous as possible to the meat-consuming population of the country. The deputation thanked his Lordship and withdrew.

SHERE ALI'S MUTINOUS TROOPS.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Kandahar gives the following details of the engagement between Gen. Burrows' troops and the mutinous infantry of Shere Ali on July 14, a few days before the disastrous battle with Ayoob Khan: "On their arrival at Girishk, two things became apparent to Gen. Burrows and Col. St. John—first, that the river was so shallow as to be fordable at short intervals, and presented, therefore, no difficulty to the passage of the troops anywhere; secondly, that the Wali's troops were ready to mutiny at any time, having been corrupted by a veteran regiment which had accompanied the Wali from Kabul last year. This regiment at least, if not the entire force, it was clearly necessary to disarm to prevent their joining Ayoob Khan, and for this purpose the Wali issued orders for the withdrawal of his force from the west to the east bank. After striking their tents and packing their baggage, soon after sunrise, his cavalry began to move, when the mutinous regiment suddenly seized the artillery, consisting of six 6-pounders, which were on the high bank, and called on the other regiments to join in driving the Wali and his cavalry across the river. The threat was sufficient, and the cavalry and the Wali withdrew to the east bank, where our troops were. The mutineers immediately seized and plundered the post and baggage, and began to move to the northward along the river bank. This was about 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock a force from our camp on the west bank, four miles above that of the mutineers, crossed the river. In three-quarters of an hour the cavalry brought the mutineers to bay, and they formed a very respectable line of some 2,000 men *along the low cliffs overlooking the river valley,* here over two miles wide; but before the guns and infantry could get up they moved off a mile and formed a second line at right angles to the river, with the guns next to it. On the cavalry approaching these opened a smart fire for some 20 minutes, doing, however, no damage, owing to the bad elevation. At 12:30 our guns, which had been delayed by the difficulty of passing the irrigation channels, came into action, and in a quarter of an hour the mutineers abandoned their guns and disappeared. The cavalry immediately took possession of the guns, when a smart fire was opened on them by a number of infantry, who were concealed among the rocks and in the cultivated ground below. These were soon dislodged, except a few Ghazis, who held a wall for some time, and the whole force of mutineers was seen flying in every direction and abandoning the baggage. The cavalry pursued them for a short distance, but were soon recalled, owing to the necessity of taking measures to bring back the captured guns to the camp, which was successfully done. The mutineers' loss was about 50 killed, of whom 46 were buried. Our loss was four men of the Sixty-sixth Regiment wounded. The mutineers are said to be completely dispersed and disheartened, only a small portion of the regiment which first mutinied going off toward Herat. The remainder fled in twos and threes to their homes."

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN LEADER.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A very grand head is Gambetta's. The lines are ample, and express power at its ease. About the temples and over the eyes the development of the forehead is abnormal. Gambetta's superiority is not of a kind to awake jealousy. It is very manifest, but it is so unalloyed with egotism, and it is so softened by good-fellowship, that a man of talent, who feels small in the presence of the great tribune, does not for that feel humiliated. Gambetta enjoys companionship more than 'society,' as 'society' is understood in our time. He likes clever women if they are unaffected, and he does not believe a woman's conversation can charm a man of intellect unless it is the outcome of much study, observation, and long-sustained mental efforts. The professional beauty would be neglected by him unless her loveliness were lighted up by wit. Gambetta leaves for Ville d'Avray to-day. He has there a garden about twice the size of his dining-room in the Palais Bourbon; but it is in a district of national parks and woods, in which he breathes at his ease, and walks until he is ready to drop from fatigue."

A SLUGGISH COUNTRY.

From the London Telegraph.

There is a story told of a tourist who, happening to be at Lisbon, was present one day at a sitting of the Cortes. The lower chamber was debating the clauses of a bill for reimbursing a provincial Postmaster, whose mules had been stolen by a gang of gypsies. The traveler left the Tagus and sailed to Callao; thence he went to Paraguay, and some months later he was in California. He crossed the American continent to New-York, then proceeded to England, and at the expiration of about 18 months he turned up again at Lisbon, where he found the Cortes still gravely deliberating over the bill indemnifying the Postmaster of Tras os Montes for the loss of his mules, the moral of which manifestly is that Portugal, although apparently so peaceful and so prosperous that she is scarcely ever heard of, is an extremely sluggish and backward country.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Samuel George, Jr., 31 years of age, a prominent citizen, died to-day after a lingering illness. He was President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and was said to be the youngest bank President in the United States.

IRISH GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

SOMETHING ABOUT LORD POWERSCOURT'S HEIR.

A BABY WHO IS MAKING A NOISE IN THE WORLD—SCHEMES FOR REFORMING THE LAND TENURE—ROYAL COMMISSIONS AT WORK—A SLIGHT TO THE VICEROY.

DUBLIN, July 20.—It is a tolerably well known fact that a comparatively small number of persons have more money than they know what to do with, while the moneyless millions seldom have a silver coin that they can call their own. A childless pauper, with a wife, is almost unknown; childless peers, with wives, may be reckoned by the hundred. For 16 long years the Lord of Powerscourt had been without an heir to his title and vast estates. Not even a daughter blessed his Lordship's marriage. This nobleman was born in the year 1836. He has been an Irish peer since he was 8 years old, when his father died, and from that period of his life until he attained legal manhood, at one and twenty, he was a ward of the Court of Chancery, and by the time he became of full age the accumulated income of his estates reached a very large figure. At 18 years of age he entered the Army as an officer in the First Life Guards. He has been a mighty hunter in the Indian jungles, and, after the usual dashing career of an enormously rich young patrician, he settled down in life in the year 1864, when he married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester. The family mansion is in the romantic County of Wicklow, where the Powerscourt property is situated. During all the long years from that time to this the noble pair have been childless. Suddenly, society was startled by the announcement that a son and heir had been born in London to the House of Powerscourt. Great, of course, are the rejoicings over the happy event. Bonfires burned on the Wicklow hills in honor of the illustrious little stranger, who was so long looked for that all hope of his coming had been abandoned years ago; and at the present writing the tenantry on the Irish estates are drinking the health of the distinguished infant, and are hard at work composing a congratulatory address to my lord and lady. If that precious baby should die, the bereavement of the father and mother would be something inexpressible; but the latest accounts represent the nobleman in miniature as quite a lusty lordling. Lady Powerscourt is about 35 years old. His Lordship, now in his forty-fourth year, is a fine-looking man, over six feet high. Some years ago he lost one of his eyes through a gun accident when out fowling. A strange coincidence in connection with the birth of an heir to him is talked of much. In the newspapers of the day announcing, with suitable editorial felicitations, the birth of baby Powerscourt, papa Powerscourt is mentioned as having, on the previous evening, in his place in the House of Lords, brought up a bill regulating the registration of births and deaths in Ireland.

If the very vexed question of land tenure in Ireland is not "settled" soon, once for all, it will not be for lack of royal commissions of inquiry into the subject. A royal commission is now trying to make out the cause of the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom and how far the existing system of land tenure, &c., has connection with it, if at all. While this commission is in full swing a smaller royal commission has been called into existence to inquire and report as to what amendments are necessary to improve the existing legal relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and whether it is expedient to assist tenants in the purchase of their farms. This commission is very mixed as regards the members composing it. The difficult and delicate task of piloting it as Chairman has been undertaken by an Irish peer—Lord Bessborough—whose father was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the Irish famine of 1847. His fellow-laborers over the land trouble will be The O'Conor Don, some time member for Roscommon County, but who was ejected from the representation at the late general election because he wasn't sufficiently pronounced on the land question; Mr. William Shaw, member of Parliament for Cork County, who is a moderate Home Ruler and Land Reformer; Mr. Kavanagh, formerly member of Parliament for Carlow County, who was ejected from the representation because he is a landed proprietor who objects to be abolished, and Judge Dowse, who, at one period of his life, was accepted as a rough-and-ready democratic lawyer. Since his elevation to the Irish Bench, however, he has been trying, with more or less success, to sober himself down. Of course, this mixed commission will succeed only in displeasing all parties interested in the land question in Ireland.

The very strong feelings of anger with which the Irish landed nobility and gentry regard what they feel is a policy of confiscation attempted to be applied to them by the land legislation of the present Government have just been manifested in a decided manner. The peripatetic society called the "Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland" will hold its annual exhibition next month in Clonmel, the chief town of the County of Tipperary. It is usual for the local committee to invite the Viceroy of the day to honor the exhibition with his patronage and presence, and it is usual for some local nobleman or gentleman to invite the Viceroy to be his guest during his stay in the district. The local committee at Clonmel invited the Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lady Cowper, to visit the town during the show week. His Excellency *has accepted the invitation for himself and wife.* But not one of the several noblemen and gentlemen of position who have estates and country residences in the County of Tipperary, or in the adjacent Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny, have offered the hospitality of their homes to the Viceroy and the Countess. The local committee are distracted. Several appeals have been made through the local papers to the resident men of wealth and station to come forward and take the Viceroy and his wife in for a few days, but not one of them has made any sign of responding. The committee feel somewhat like the man who won the white elephant at the raffle—they are bringing a real live Viceroy and his wife among them, and now they don't know where on earth to put them or what to do with them.

BALBO'S GIFT TO THE GOVERNOR.

Balbo passed the Sabbath quietly in the Tombs yesterday. He frequently prayed at the lighted altar in his cell, and chatted good-humoredly with the death watchers who guarded him. Since his imprisonment he has made many "shadow pictures" of the Saviour from odd pieces of paper. On Saturday he gave one of these to a lady who visited him, with instructions to send it to Gov. Cornell. He said yesterday he hoped the Governor would not reject it, as he sent it in the gratitude of his heart, and wanted the Governor to keep it as a memento should his decision be against him.

AIDING THE SICK CHILDREN.

The records of the Sick Children's Mission show a slight decrease in the number of applicants for relief during the past few days, owing, doubtless, to the coolness of the weather, but an average of 20 new cases have been added to the sick list daily during the week. Eleven physicians and a corps of trained nurses and other visitors have been indefatigable in their endeavors to relieve the suffering little ones. The managers of the mission state that they are overrun with importunate applicants for nourishment for little children. Scores of mothers have come miles to get a can of condensed milk, bringing a physician's certificate to show that that was the principal medicine required for the sick child. The great cause of distress among hundreds of these poor mothers is found to be the absence from the City during the Summer of families who at other times supply them with washing and house-cleaning work. On being questioned as to whether Summer or Winter was their time of greatest distress, 85 out of 100 mothers emphatically said Summer. In Winter public charities and private purses are open, but in Summer the poor find it otherwise.

BEGINNING EARLY A CAREER OF CRIME.

While Detective McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, was at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Saturday, he noticed a youth carrying a good-sized bundle, and he arrested him. At the station-house the bundle was found to contain a suit of clothes, a watch and chain, $60 in money, and other articles, amounting in value to $79, which, it was subsequently ascertained, was stolen from the apartments of Brigham Blanchard, on the second floor of No. 305 West Thirty-sixth-street. The prisoner, who gave his name as William Smith, his age as 15, and his residence No. 432 East Sixteenth-street, confessed that he had effected an entrance to the apartments of Mr. Blanchard during the absence of the occupants, by means of a duplicate key, a short time before his arrest. The lad was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday morning, pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

FAST BRITISH YACHTS.

THE RIVALRY OF THE VANDUARA AND THE SAMOENA—AN EXCITING RACE.

From the London Telegraph.

This year attention has been centred upon two remarkable vessels—the Vanduara, built by a Glasgow shipwright, and the Samoena, a Solent-born ship, each of them of the same burden—90 tons—and each cutter-rigged. The Glasgow clipper in question has shown herself a wonderful and witch-like production of sea architecture. Built of steel plates and steel frames, she is an experiment in construction which seems, however, already triumphantly justified. The economy of space effected by her materials permits the ballast to be carried very low down and close. Her lines are marvelously fine, her beam small without being too much sacrificed, and her appearance splendid and high-bred. The peculiarity of the Vanduara seems to be in the cutting away of her forefoot, all the dead stuff of which is removed, so that she comes round in stays like a thing alive, after the quick and sure fashion of the Jullanar, and eats to windward upon a breeze till her fleetest and most renowned antagonists fall hopelessly to leeward of her. It is true that her want of hold upon the water forward, due to shallow draught under the stem appears to make her yaw somewhat wildly before the wind, and there is no doubt that she is then ofttimes difficult to steer. But, beating or reaching, on or off the wind, this steel-sided water-witch has proved herself a most extraordinary vessel. She has hoisted her fighting flag on something like 16 occasions, and 12 or 13 times has she beaten off all competitors. Blow high, blow low, in soft airs or piping gales, with a heavy sea running or the ocean sleeping like a lake, the wonderful craft of Mr. John Clark has romped away from her rivals, or stolen out of their reach as if hidden sea-nymphs towed her through the sleeping seas. Even the beautiful Formosa, of which the Prince of Wales is the owner, a famous and formidable victress in many a tough contest, even the splendid Latona, queen of the yawls, and the crack schooners, all of them in turn have been compelled to strike their colors to this steel ship. She is out and out, at present, the most distinguished among the "ladies of the sea," and after her magnificent race down the Channel to the Solent, where she ran clean out of sight of her opponents, there existed nothing of the new season's débutantes which could be spoken of along with her except the Samoena, the pride and champion of the Solent.

The Samoena is of wood, in the old style—a 90-ton cutter, like her rival, but less peculiarly built, and with a sheer forward which gives her a somewhat more commanding look upon the water. She is owned by Mr. J. Jameson, and made her début, as the Vanduara did, this season. Winner in all or most of her engagements, she met her graceful enemy at the beginning of this month in the northern waters, but the wind was paltry and fickle and the contests indecisive. The same thing occurred last Friday on the Irish shores, when the great rivals encountered once more, to sail the course by Carrick, Black Head shores, and South Briggs, in Belfast Lough. But yet again the breezes were unstable, and the race finished without any real test of merit, and it was after much drifting and fluking, followed by protests, that the Samoena beat the Latona by 4 minutes and 34 seconds, besides her time allowance, defeating the Vanduara by an extra 78 seconds. Nothing, of course, was settled by such a day of light puffs and cat's-paws; but on Saturday last a steady whole-sail breeze from the north-east blew merrily up the Irish lough from Arran and over Magee Island, and the first fair and clear trial of these two splendid yachts came gloriously off. The Samoena finished the first round ahead, 2 minutes and 10 seconds in advance of the unvanquished steel boat. But beating down the Antrim shore upon the second round the real sailing had to be done, and here the Vanduara, tack after tack, weathered upon the Samoena, doing wonderful things into the eye of the wind, and, at the close, dropping the Solent ship helplessly under her lee. This luffing match between the jealous cutters let up the Latona and Cuckoo, so that in the second round those handsome craft finished ahead of the 90-tonners, but at the termination of the hard match the great yawl had won by only a minute and a half, while the Vanduara was 9 minutes and 15 seconds ahead of her swift enemy. This memorable struggle decides the question between the famous cutters of the year, and adds another and the proudest winning flag of all to the long line which will flutter in the Vanduara's rigging when she sails to take part in the grand matches at Cowes.

If we glance back at the last few weeks of yachting it will be seen how the records of the season show one long *Io triumphe!* for the matchless Vanduara.

GAMBETTA AND ROCHEFORT.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Standard* of July 20 says: "The campaign so vigorously begun by M. Henri Rochefort against M. Gambetta is absorbing more public attention than any political event that has taken place here for a long time past. To-day, M. Henri Rochefort comes out with a confession which, if serious, will cause great disappointment among his followers. He repudiates all idea of laying siege to Belleville—that is to say, of coveting M. Gambetta's seat; in fact, he does not wish to become a Deputy, either for that or any other quarter. He explains his reasons as follows:

"'I must publicly declare, with a frankness which is my weakness, and perhaps my strength, that to make me a Deputy would, I think, be the worst service my fellow-citizens could render me. Twice in my checkered life I have formed part of what was called Deliberative Assemblies, although three parts of the time they vote without taking the trouble to deliberate. The short time I passed in these Parliamentary seraglios showed me but too well what they are worth. The Senate is a hospital for the incurables of reaction, and the Chamber of Deputies a *maison de santé* which most persons leave far worse than when they enter it. I discovered that when one has breathed for some time the same air in these places it is difficult not to gradually melt down into the same opinion. By dint of sitting on the same benches, and at the same tables, one's angles are rubbed off, and when the angles have gone the principles soon follow. One feels, in spite of himself, bound toward his less Radical colleagues, and in the end you enter the fold, not as a wolf, but as a lamb. Socially speaking, it is bad for man to live alone; politically speaking, it is extremely dangerous for him to live in company. *Marat, who wrote in a cellar, no doubt had his reasons* for choosing such a kind of study; therefore, I have not the slightest ambition—which, moreover, it would be difficult to realize—to take M. Gambetta's seat away from him, and even if I had any desire to become a Deputy, it would not be till the day the same system was applied to all Deputies that was applied to me while a prisoner—namely, the solitary confinement system.'"

LEFT TO HIS FATE IN MID-STREAM.

Frank Rainey, aged 20, a printer, living at No. 216 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, was found at 9 o'clock last night lying unconscious at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Avenue A by Patrolman Jerome, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The man's clothing was wet, and he had the appearance of having been overboard. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The officer proceeded to make an investigation, and discovered that Rainey and four other men had been in a row-boat off East Twenty-third-street last evening, when the boat was run down and capsized by a passing steam-boat. Rainey's companions were all expert swimmers, and they swam ashore, leaving Rainey, who could not swim, to his fate. He managed, however, to keep afloat, and drifted with the tide into the slip at the foot of East Twenty-first-street. Some citizens who heard his cries for help went to his assistance and fished him out of the water in an exhausted condition. They walked with him up to First-avenue, intending to place him in the hands of the Police, but when he became unconscious they became alarmed and left him on the sidewalk. The name of the steam-boat by which the row-boat was run down was not ascertained.

HIS WIFE HAD BETTER KEEP AWAY.

Enraged at discovering that his wife had eloped with a neighbor, Patrick McDallogh, a resident of Sag Harbor, posted to the local newspaper office and inserted the following among the advertisements of "partnerships dissolved," "lost and found," "Sheriff's notices," &c.: Whereas my wife, Mrs. Bridget McDallogh, is again walked away with herself, and left me with 5 small children and her poor blind mother, and left nobody else to take care of the house and home, and I hear has taken up with Tim Guligan the lame fiddler, the same that was put in the stocks last Easter for stealing Barney Doody's game-cock. This is to give notice that I will not pay for bite or sup on her account, to man or mortal, and that she had better never leave the marks of her ten toes near my house again. PATRICK M'DALLOGH.

P. S. Tim had better keep out of my sight.

FOOLING THE CORONER.

Fritz Herschel, of No. 53 Second-street, Hoboken, quarreled with his wife yesterday, after which he announced his intention of committing suicide. He then locked himself in a room, from which a few moments later came the report of a pistol, followed by a fall. Mrs. Herschel ran into the street shouting for assistance, and in a few moments two policemen and a Coroner arrived. Being informed of the facts, they broke open the door of the room and found Herschel lying on the floor. But he was not dead. He was not even wounded. He had used a blank cartridge. The Police and the Coroner were very angry, but Herschel regarded it as a very good joke, and coolly told them that they were greater fools than his wife.

DISCOURAGING TO SAMARITANS.

Officer Shive, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested Michael Quinannon, a car-driver, on Saturday night, while he was stooping over the prostrate body of Theodore Phelan, of No. 342 East Nineteenth-street, who was drunk. An empty pocket-book lay on the pavement on the opposite side of the street. Phelan said something about having been robbed, and Shive arrested Quinannon on a charge of robbery. He was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. He said that he had found Phelan helpless from liquor, and was trying to get him on his feet and assist him home, when Shive arrested him. The officer admitted that he had searched the prisoner, and had failed to find any of the money claimed to have been stolen upon him. The magistrate, on hearing this, at once discharged the prisoner.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, July 31.—Sugar—Toward the end of the week activity set in, owing to the rise in exchanges, but although buyers acceded to the demands of holders the latter again exhibit higher pretensions; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8¾@9¼ reals, gold, ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 10@11¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, 7½@7¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 7½@8 reals; Centrifugal, 96° polarization, in bxs. and hhds., 9½@9¾ reals. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 79,900 bxs. 95,000 bags, and 85,300 hhds. Receipts for the week: 583 bxs., 377 bags, and 890 hhds. Exports during the week: 3,800 bxs., 1,450 bags, and 6,900 hhds., including 150 bxs. and all the bags and hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet. Bacon, $33@$33 50, currency, ℔ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $63@$65, currency, ℔ quintal. Flour, $33 50@$35, currency, ℔ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, 39@40 reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured $42@$43, currency, ℔ quintal for Northern, and $45@$46 for Southern. Lard—In kegs, $33@$33 50, currency, ℔ quintal; in tins, $37@$38. Potatoes, $9@$12, currency, ℔ bbl. Lumber firm. Shooks dull. White Navy Beans, 21½@22 reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$60, gold, ℔ quintal. Corn, 10½@11 reals, currency, ℔ arroba. Hoops quiet. Freights nominal; no demand for vessels. Spanish Gold, 220@220¼. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 8½@9½ premium; short sight do., 9¾@10¼ premium; on London, 19½@20 premium; on Paris, 5@6¼ premium.

GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION and treatment at this season of the year to all Affections of the Bowels, such as Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c. By using DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM you will obtain immediate relief from these complaints, and soon drive them from the system.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Every Family Should
Test the great value of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE for all washing purposes during the hot weather.

Check at the Outset,
Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, which are dangerous as well as painful, with MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the most economical that can be used for LAUNDRY, BATH, and TOILET.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—RISING.—July 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Lieut. THOMAS J. LEWIS, United States Army, to EMMA, daughter of Dr. J. Converse Rising, of this City.

DIED.

ALLCOCK.—At Milburn, N. J., July 31, HUGH ALLCOCK, aged 71 years.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, on Monday, Aug. 2, 4 P. M. Train leaves New-York 2:30 P. M.

ANNETT.—On Saturday, July 31, 1880, LELIA, aged 2 months, daughter of Charles and Mary Annett.
Friends are invited to attend her funeral Monday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her grandparents, James and Mary R. Annett, Bergen Point, N. J.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Glenwood, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 1, ETHEL, twin daughter of Gurdon G. and Cornelia M. Brinckerhoff, aged 10 months and 20 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 1, CHARLES EBEN BROWN, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral at the residence of his father, Nathan Brown, No. 506 Cherry-st., Wednesday, 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLARKSON.—Sunday, Aug. 1, 1880, at Port Chester, entered into rest, AMELIA, wife of John W. Clarkson, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Samuel Floyd Clarkson, of New-York, in her 33d year.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 251 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 1 P. M. Interment in Philadelphia.

COGSWELL.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 1, JAMES STERLING, son of William S. and Henrietta Cogswell, aged 3 months.
Funeral Tuesday, at 4:30 P. M., from Grace Church.

DISBROW.—At Port Chester, N. Y., July 31, 1880, ANN, relict of the late Wm. D. Disbrow, of New-York City.
Funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery, at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1880.

DUMMER.—Saturday morning, July 31, 1880, ELIZA DUMMER, wife of the late P. C. Dummer, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her son, C. H. Dummer, No. 125 Storm-av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock.

GREEN.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 31, EDWARD GREEN, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, 2d inst., at 9 A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York at Brick Church Station. Interment at Nyack.

HOGUET.—On Friday, July 30, at Eaux Bonnes, France, in the 23d year of his age, HENRY L. HOGUET, Jr., son of Antoinette and the late Anthony L. Hoguet.

LUDLUM.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Saturday, July 31, EDITH PRICE, infant daughter of Dr. Chas. H. and Jennie W. Ludlum, aged 7 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Main-st., Hempstead, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

MANUEL.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 1, 1880, at her late residence, No. 320 West 56th-st., EVELINA ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Horace Manuel, and daughter of the late W. M. Smith, Jr.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STUART.—In Brooklyn, July 31, Mrs. ELLEN STUART, widow of the late James Stuart, in the 76th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Truesdell, No. 396 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Tuesday, Aug. 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S ELEGANT AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS.
Polo Club Cologne—The most fashionable of the day.
Rum and Quinine—Unequaled for the hair.
Florentine Violet Orris Sachet—The most delicate and delicious of perfume powders, used by the élite of New-York and Newport.
Caswell's Dentine—Safest and best of dentifrices.
Toilet Vinegar—Superior to all imported brands.
Colongarh—The most refreshing and preservative wash for the mouth and teeth extant.
Melodermo—Surpasses all other preparations for chapped hands and rough skin.
Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark—The well-known and approved tonic.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Quinine and Pepsin—The most palatable preparation of oil ever made. Nourishing, fattening, and strengthening.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1,117 Broadway and 578 5th-av., N. Y.; 167 Thames-st., also Bellevue-av., (Casino Building,) Newport, R. I.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 7, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 2 P. M. for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4 A. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Switzerland, via Antwerp, and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship California, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Aug. 4. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Aug. 4. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Aug. 5. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine Republic leave New-York Aug. 5. The mails for Havana leave New-York Aug. 5. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Aug. 7. The mails for Porto Rico and the West Indies leave New-York Aug. 7. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Aug. 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Aug. 28.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1880.

A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY.
OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE;
OR,
THE BAY RIDGE MYSTERY.
By the author of THE LADY DETECTIVE, THE KING OF DETECTIVES, &c., &c.
Out to-day in No. 363 of
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For sale by all the news-dealers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Room 7 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL GOODS.
BADGES, BANNERS, FLAGS, TORCHES, PAPER LANTERNS, FIRE-WORKS, CAPS, CAPES, BELTS, SHIRTS, &c.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES.
GEORGE PARSONS,
No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, PORTRAITS, FLAGS, AND CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. M. B. LEVY & CO., No. 36 Howard-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 8 P. M., at Heidt's Park, 69th-st. and 3d-av.
A. L. MACE, Secretary. NATHAN H. HALL, Pres.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock. JOHN W. JACOBUS, President.
ALBERT L. HALL, Secretary.

GARFIELD MEDALS.—ELEGANT DESIGNS, Silverine Metal. Samples, post-paid, 15 cents. Trade supplied. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 12.

POLITICAL NET BANNERS, PORTRAITS, and all campaign equipments. COBB & CO., No. 150 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS AND PORTRAITS, at HOBBS & GILLMAN'S, 87 Duane-st., 2d floor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 31.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 2—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed an increase in all the averages, with the exception of specie, in which there is a decrease of $1,021,200. In loans there is an increase of $2,261,500, in legal tenders of $260,100, in deposits of $36,500, and in circulation of $14,100. The movement for the week results in a loss of $750,225 in surplus reserve, but the banks still hold $15,842,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last:

	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 2, 1879.
Loans	$294,517,500	$297,779,000	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	20,351,200	20,631,300	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	19,463,200	19,477,300	[illegible]

And the following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$69,058,900	$68,037,700	Dec.	$1,021,200
Legal tenders	20,351,200	20,631,300	Inc.	280,100
Total reserve	$89,410,100	$88,669,000	Dec.	$741,100
Reserve requ'd agt. deposits	72,817,500	72,826,625		
Excess of reserve above legal req'mts	16,592,600	15,842,375	Dec.	750,225

The Money market exhibited great ease throughout, and borrowers on call, on pledge of stock collateral, found ready accommodation at 2@3 ₩ cent. The requirements of the Government bond dealers were supplied at 1½@2 ₩ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper, which is in fair request, sold at 3½@4½ ₩ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported British Consols weak, and ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower for both money and the account on the week's transactions. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅜ ₩ cent. higher for new 4s and 4½s and ½ ₩ cent. better for 5s. American railway securities were all strong and higher, Illinois Central leading the market with an improvement of 4½ ₩ cent.; Pennsylvania advanced 1½ ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 1; Erie common, ½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts and Seconds, ½; Reading, ¾, and New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts ½ ₩ cent. Bar Silver closed at 52 13-16d. ₩ ounce, against 52⅝d. last Saturday, having in the interim declined to 52⅝d. The Bank of England gained £21,000 in specie during the fiscal week ending on Wednesday, and since then £10,000 went into, and £50,000 was withdrawn, from the bank on balance; the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities was the same as last week, namely, 52⅝ ₩ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 2½ ₩ cent. The Imperial Bank of Germany during the last fiscal week gained 2,001,000 marks in bullion. At Paris, Rentes sold down from 85f. 20c. to 84f. 20c., but recovered to 84f. 85c. The statement of the Bank of France for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of 11,-325,000f.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations continued unchanged throughout the week at $4 83 for 60-day bills and $4 85 for demand. The volume of the business was light, and the market generally heavy. Demand sterling, however, was to some extent strong because of "settling day" at London, and the firmer tone of money at that centre. At the close, short bills and cables were somewhat weaker, concession being made of ¼c. to ⅜c. from the posted figures. Commercial bills continue to be offered freely for prompt, as well as for future, delivery, and, with this fact in view, bankers are free sellers of bills, feeling confident of covering their sales at satisfactory rates. It is not anticipated that the movement of gold from abroad will assume large or important proportions until bills drawn against the new cotton crop make their appearance in liberal amounts, which will not be earlier than September.

The Government bond market was very firm in tone during the week, but the dealings were on a small scale, the only transactions of any importance being the purchases by the Secretary of the Treasury on Wednesday. The resumption of the Treasury purchases had a very favorable effect on the market, and at the close prices showed an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent., in which all the issues participated except the 4½s, which were unchanged. In railroad bonds a very active inquiry prevailed for the leading mortgages, and nearly all the securities in which there were transactions show an improvement in value. The largest transactions were in Erie consolidated Seconds, which, after declining ½ ₩ cent., to 90, in the early dealings, rose to 91½ and closed at 91⅜; do. funded 5s were also strong, and advanced from 84½ to 85½; the Denver and Rio Grande issues were very prominent in the dealings, more particularly the construction bonds, which sold up from 94¼ to 95½, and closed at 95⅜. The more important changes on the week's transactions were an advance of 16 ₩ cent. in Kansas Pacific 7s, (Leavenworth Branch,) with coupon certificates; 7 in Ohio and Mississippi Firsts, (Springfield Division,) 6 in Texas Pacific land grant incomes, 5 in Alton and Terre Haute incomes, 4½ in Chicago and Alton Firsts, 3 in Kansas Pacific incomes, No. 16, and New-York Central Firsts, coupon; 4 in Lehigh and Wilkes-barre incomes, and 2 ₩ cent. in Central Iowa Firsts and Wabash convertibles. In State bonds the dealings were on a small scale, and no changes of any importance took place except in the District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced ½ ₩ cent.

The stock speculation, while not particularly active, was characterized by a decidedly strong tone. Occasionally reactions took place under realizations, but each decline in prices was invariably followed by strong buying, which rapidly imparted renewed strength to the market. The improvement was very conspicuous in the trunk line shares, the Granger stocks, Denver and Rio Grande, and St. Paul and Omaha. The agreement to submit the settlement of all matters in dispute among the elevated railroad companies to adjustment by arbitration exercised a favorable influence on the stocks of the various corporations. The speculation in Western Union and the other telegraph properties continues to exhibit marked strength. The general market closed strong, with an upward tendency to prices, and, judging from surface indications, it was evident that a considerable number of the bears were quite anxious to cover their short lines at prevailing quotations, while at the same time large purchases were being made for the long account.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 31.

[illegible]

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending July 31	$580,540,622
Balances for the week ending July 31	38,913,431
Clearings for the week ending July 24	665,916,374
Balances for the week ending July 24	32,959,140
Clearings for the week ending July 17	569,456,030
Balances for the week ending July 17	33,420,210
Clearings for the week ending July 10	453,751,831
Balances for the week ending July 10	24,223,457
Clearings for the week ending July 3	711,473,517
Balances for the week ending July 3	34,114,667

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,061,582
Corresponding week last year	3,168,413
Since Jan. 1	298,509,797
Corresponding period last year	176,059,339

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,653,212
Corresponding week last year	6,742,518
Since Jan. 1	224,285,789
Corresponding period last year	178,300,829

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$162,250
Corresponding week last year	53,300
Since Jan. 1	5,143,238
Corresponding period last year	11,384,270

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,167,700
Corresponding week last year	1,840,750
Since Jan. 1 this year	84,684,574
Corresponding period last year	50,836,608

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$325,196
Corresponding week last year	2,151,450
Since Jan. 1 this year	37,302,634
Corresponding period last year	40,416,964

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water-Power	6⅛	Flint & Pere Mar.	[illegible]
Boston Land	6 9-16	Little Rock & Ft. S.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119	New-York & N. E.	41
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	116	Ogden. & Lake C. pfd.	75
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	118	Ogden. & L. C. com.	26
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	124	Old Colony	114½
Boston, Hart. & E. 7s	44	Pueblo & Ark. Val.	62
Eastern R. R. 3½s	[illegible]	Rutland pfd	30½
Eastern R. R. 4½s	95	Rutland com.	[illegible]
Kan. City & Law. 6s	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co. (new)	[illegible]
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	95	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
New-York & N. E. 7s	110½	Catalpa	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	113¼	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	140¾	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	131	Franklin	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	136	International	[illegible]
Kan. C. St. J. & C. B. 7s	113	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	125	Pewabic, (new)	[illegible]
Chic., D. Dub. & Min.	80	Quincy	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Clev.	13½	Ridge	7
Eastern R. R.	30½	Silver Islet	31

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	100	Rosin, bbls.	1,573
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Tar, bbls.	230
Cotton, bales	226	Pitch, bbls.	25
Eggs, bbls.	1,252	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,954
Flour, bbls.	15,880	Oil, Lard, bbls.	30
Corn-meal, bbls.	540	Pork, pkgs.	101
Corn-meal, bags	55	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,041
Wheat, bushels	270,900	Lard, tcs.	1,659
Corn, bushels	236,500	Lard, kegs	300
Oats, bushels	59,600	Butter, pkgs.	4,397
Rye, bushels	474	Cheese, pkgs.	6,557
Malt, bushels	4,220	Skins, bales	1
Oat-meal, bbls.	128	Stearine, pkgs.	145
Flax-seed, bags	130	Tallow, pkgs.	20
Grease, pkgs.	120	Tobacco, hhds.	501
Hides, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs.	43
Leather, sides	9,173	Whisky, bbls.	732
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,185	Wool, bales	23

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, including Pale, quoted, afloat, at $3 75@$2 50; hard, common, at $4@$5 50; Croton Front, $11@$13; Philadelphia do., $20@$22; Baltimore do., $38@$43 ₩ 1,000.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, at a further slight improvement, with fair invoices closing at 15c.; good at 15½c.; prime at 16c.; sales reported of 11,109 bags per Colorado; 3,545 bags do. per Nasmith; 5,000 bags per Aquidneck, on private terms, and withdrawn from stock, 3,534 bags Rio, per Colorado; 814 bags, per Oelbers, and 3,264 bags, per Galileo. And at Baltimore, 2,045 bags do., per Yamoyden, sold on private terms....Other kinds firm and wanted; 600 bags Laguayra sold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in slack request, including Hogshead Staves quoted at $55@$140; Pipe do., $135@$180; Barrel do. $35@$95; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 45@$2 15; Molasses do. $1 70@$1 90; Box Shooks, 40c.@60c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75; Hoops, $27 50@$35 for 12 to 14 feet, as to quality.

CORDAGE—Slow of sale, including Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12c.@13c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 13½c.@14½c.; Tarred Manila, 11½c.; Sisal Rope, 9c.@10c.; Russia Hemp, Tarred, 13½c.; Oakum, 8c.@10½c.

COTTON—A very limited movement has been reported in the option line at a further reduction of 1@3 points....Early deliveries without important inquiry; values unchanged....Sales have been reported, for prompt delivery, of 534 bales, including 534 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 10 15-16c.@11 1-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; Middling at 11 9-16c.@11 11-16c.; Fair at 13 7-16c.@13 9-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 29,600 bales, basis of Middling.... Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1879, 2,478,911 bales to Great Britain, and 1,245,416 bales to the Continent, against 2,015,303 bales to Great Britain and 1,349,007 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
August	8,400	11.35@11.43
September	12,400	10.88@10.93
October	4,100	10.56@10.57
November	600	10.45@10.47
December	2,900	10.45@10.47
January	700	10.53@10.54
February	700	10.62@10.63

Transferable orders issued at 11.45.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
August	11.49@	11.40@11.42
September	10.90@10.91	10.86@10.87
October	10.60@	10.56@10.57
November	10.48@10.49	10.44@10.45
December	10.48@10.49	10.45@10.47
January	10.56@10.58	10.53@10.55
February	10.68@10.70	10.67@10.69

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

July	11.41	November	10.48
August	11.46	December	10.48
September	10.89	January	10.56
October	10.59	February	10.70

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request for home use, as well as for shipment, but values on early deliveries have been quoted steady, holders having been again reserved in their offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 1,800 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 25@$4 65 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at $4 35@$4 50; 3,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades at $5 60@$5 75 for about fair to choice, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75, and up to $5 80 @$5 85 for fancy, with South American brands quoted at $5 65@$6 10 for fair to very choice, and poor to strictly choice English brands at $4 25@$4 65, with Winter Wheat Extra, of City Mill product, for Europe, at $5 60@$5 85, as to quality, and very good to fancy Family Extras at $6 @$7 25; equal to 1,700 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 20@$5 25 for inferior to very choice, (of which, for early arrival, 2,000 sacks at $4 40@$4 50;) 2,100 bbls. do., straight Extras (part to arrive,) these at $5 @$7 25 for poor to choice, (mostly at $5 35@$7,) and very fancy as high as $7 50@$7 75; 850 bbls. Patent do. at from $5 25@$8 75 for poor to very fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25 for fair to very choice, and up to $8 75 for very fancy; 5,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 85@$6 50, mostly at $5 50@$6 25, of which 2,300 bbls. for export at $4 85@$5 75; 500 bbls. Indiana, (to arrive,) went to the trade at $5 75, and 500 bbls. do., also to arrive, at $5 50; 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6@$8 50, the latter for very choice, mostly at $6 75@$8 25;) very fancy brands were again quoted as high as $8 75@$9; 1,050 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 65@$4 35 for poor to very choice Spring, and $3 75@$4 50 for poor to very choice Winter Wheat, (350 bbls. very choice Ohio went at $4 50,) and up to $4 60 for fancy; equal to 1,250 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 25@$3 50 for poor to fancy Spring, and $3 35@$3 60 for inferior to very choice Winter, (3,500 bbls. choice Ohio went at $3 50,) and up to $3 65@$3 75 for very fancy, and unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 50@$5 25, mostly Extras at $3 50@$4 50; Southern Flour firm; sales, 1,300 bbls., in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 25@$6 75 for fair to very choice, mostly at $5 50@$6 50....Rye Flour dull to-day; sales reported of 260 bbls., in lots, mainly ordinary to choice Superfine State, at $4 40@$5 85, and very choice to very fancy quoted at $4 90@$5 10....Corn-meal more active at firm prices; Brandywine quoted at $3 25; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and choice to fancy do. at $3@$3 05.... Sales reported of 2,200 bbls., of which 1,400 bbls. Brandywine at $3 25; 700 bbls. fancy Yellow Western at $3@$3 05, (800 bbls. Prize Medal at $3.)....Cornmeal, in bags, quiet to-day, even in a jobbing way, including coarse City within the range of 85c.@90c., as to quality; No. 1 selling at 90c., from mills, and sifted at $1@$1 05....proportionately for other grades.

WHEAT—An active business has been reported in Winter Wheat, but at unsettled prices. Most of the dealings were in No. 2 Red, which opened generally a shade dearer, but speedily reacted, and, through the afternoon, declined about 1¼c.@1½c. a bushel, under a pressure to place supplies, (partly of stock representing contract deliveries.) Export operations were to a liberal aggregate in this favorite grade, for deliveries up to Aug. 10 or 12. Toward the close, more disposition was manifested to purchase, for forward delivery, and options left off rather more firmly. No. 1 White has been comparatively quiet and without important alteration as to values. Offerings of this grade for early delivery yet very meagre. Spring Wheat has been more freely purchased since our last, for shipment, at full previous figures. Sales have been reported of 1,898,000 bushels, of which 340,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 11,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 08@$1 10, closing at [illegible]

CORN—Has been moderately active, but at a further slight reduction in values, closing weak....Sales have been reported of 445,000 bushels, (of which 237,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, [illegible]

OATS—Have been more active, but at generally lower prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

HIDES—Have been in less request, at about former rates....The week's receipts here have been 33,304 Hides and 381 bales, do.; sales here, 34,350 Hides, and 685 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Picard & Andresen, 5,080 Dry Entre Rios, [illegible]

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Most kinds of stock have been more confidently, with rather more call noted for supplies....Eastern Spruce Lumber, $13 50@$15 50 for cargoes; White Pine Boards, $17@$24; Yellow do., $24@$28; Eastern Laths, $1 60; Lime, 70c.@90c.; Rosendale Cement, $1 10; Roman Cement, $2 75@$3; Portland $2 85@$3 25; Keene's Cement, coarse and fine, $6 50 and $10. Other kinds of stock about as before.

MOLASSES—Without important movement to-day; quoted steady on the basis of 38c. for 50-test Refining Cuba. Sales reported of 379 hhds., 10 tcs., and 7 bbls. Barbados on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin slow of sale within the range of $1 40@$1 47½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 55@$1 85 for No. 2; $2 05@$2 37½ for No. 1; $2 60@$3 25 for pale to Window Glass ₩ 280 ₩.... Wilmington Tar inactive at $2 12½@$2 25....City Pitch at $1 85@$1 90, free on board....Spirits Turpentine quiet, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 28½c.@29c. Sales of 100 bbls. at 29c.

PETROLEUM—Refined very moderately sought after at lower prices; quoted here for early delivery at 9½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12½c.@13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands....Crude quoted at 7c.@7½c. in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 7½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9c....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9c....At the Petroleum Exchange business has been reported fairly active in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, but at a further reduction in prices, opening at 81½c., ranging from 80½c.@82½c., and closing at 80½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been less freely dealt in, and quoted generally lower....Mess Pork quiet at easier prices for prompt delivery; quoted at $14 50 for ordinary. Sales of 550 bbls. for export at $14 50@$15 50, latter for very fancy....And in the option line, Western Mess in less request at lower figures, with July options closing at $14 30; August at $14 30; September at $14 35; October at $14 30; sales of 250 bbls. Mess, for August, at $14 30....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c., and Pigs at 7c....Cut-meats moderately sought after at previous quotations....Bacon in light demand; Long Clear quoted at 7⅞c.; Short Clear at 8¼c....Western Steam Lard has been attracting less attention for early delivery at somewhat easier figures, closing, for contract grade, at $7 65@$7 67½.... Sales reported of 300 tcs. at $7 65@$7 67½.... And in the option line Western Steam Lard has been less active and lower, with August closing at $7 60; September at $7 65@$7 65; October at $7 70@$7 72½; November at $7 55@$7 67½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 2,000 tcs., September, at $7 65@$7 70; 1,500 tcs., October, at $7 72½@$7 75; 500 tcs., December, at $7 55....City Steam Lard quiet, quoted at the close at $7 55; sales of 210 tcs. at $7 55.... Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted....Tallow less active at steady figures, with sales noted of 95,000 ₩, at 6⅛c.@6¼c....Stearine dull; quoted at the close, for prompt delivery, City at 8⅛c.@8½c. and Western at 8⅛c.@8½c.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after at higher prices....Receipts for the week, 233 bales....Sales reported of 10,000 ₩. Central American, 4,000 ₩. Mexican, and 2,000 ₩. Matamoros on private terms....Goat have been in more request but at drooping prices....Receipts, 1,553 bales. Sales reported of 100 bales Mexican, 150 bales Curacoa, and 300 bales Payta on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 50c.; Honduras, 50c.; Sisal, 50c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.@48c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Para, 48c.@50c.; Matamoros, Texas, 48c.@50c....And Goat thus: Tampico, (selected,) 50½c.; Matamoros, 50½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 45c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, 35c.; Patna, 35c.@37½c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 45c.@70c.; do. Goat, 75c.

SUGARS—Raw have been again in active demand and quite firm at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for fair to good Refining....Sales reported of 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7 9-16c.@7 13-16c.; 94 hhds. do. at 7⅝c.; 330 bags do. at 8c.; 178 hhds. and 6,528 bags Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 1,350 bags San Domingo at 8⅜c.; 6,000 bags Peruvian at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 223 hhds. Trinidad at 6⅝c.@7¼c.; 156 hhds. St. Croix at 7⅛c.; 100 hhds. Molasses at 6⅝c....Refined have been more sought after at stronger prices, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Crushed, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Soft White, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅝c.@9c.

FREIGHTS—Continued and decided firmness has been reported to-day, on a moderately active movement, accommodation for Grain attracting most attention, tonnage for Petroleum meeting with a fair inquiry....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@9-32d., nearly all, to fill up; [illegible]

[illegible] tons Walsh; at 20s.; small lots of general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s., and Measurement Goods at 15s. 6d.@20s....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 20s.; 500 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d....FOR COPENHAGEN—An American bark, 685 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with 4,400 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 6d....FOR STETTIN—By sail, 250 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 5s.; 200 tons Provisions, &c., at 32s. 6d.; and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@20s....FOR GOTHENBURG—A Norwegian bark, 282 tons, hence, with 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d., (option of Christiania.)....FOR DANTZIC—By sail, equal to 150 tons Provisions and other heavy Goods at 32s. 6d. ....FOR A BALTIC PORT—A German bark, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) with about 2,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....FOR A NORWEGIAN PORT—An American brig, hence, with equal to 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d....FOR REVAL—A Russian bark, with 2,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d....FOR SANTA CRUZ AND BACK—An American brig, 197 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR RIO JANEIRO—A British brig, 226 tons, and an American schooner, 261 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR BUENOS AYRES—An American bark, 450 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, at $13 50 net....FOR HAVANA, AND BACK TO PHILADELPHIA—An American bark, 576 tons, reported on the basis of $5 75@$6....FOR GUADALOUPE—An American schooner, hence, with Lumber, (on deck,) and general cargo, at $3 50 and 70c....FOR GRANADA—An American schooner, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.... FOR ST. JOHN, N. F.—A British schooner, hence, with general cargo, at 37½c.@42½c.; a British brig, hence, with Coal at $2 50....FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,800 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR GALVESTON—A bark, 613 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates; a schooner, with Ice, from Rockport, Me., at $3 50, (vessel taking Lumber back, from Pensacola, at $9 25.) ....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, 272 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at 75c....FOR ROCKLAND—A schooner, with Coal, from South Amboy, at 90c.... FOR PORTLAND—An American bark, 416 tons, with Salt from Bonaire, at 8½c., and a schooner, hence, with Cement at 30c....FOR BELFAST—A schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 75....FOR BANGOR—A schooner, hence, with Corn at 3c. ₩ bushel....FOR PLYMOUTH—A schooner, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at 90c. net....FOR BOSTON—Six schooners, hence, with Coal at 85c.@90c.; three schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 30; two do., with do., from Georgetown, at $1 45; a schooner, with Sand, from South Amboy, at $1 25; a bark, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $10, (or from Ship Island at $10 50.)....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 25; another, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9 25....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with Guano, from Wood's Hole, at $1; another, with Paving Blocks, from Vinal Haven, at $23 ₩ 1,000; five schooners, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 25@$1 30; a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9....FOR THE ICE TRADE—Tonnage is fair request, chiefly for loading at ports in Maine, including for New-York, at $1@$1 40; Philadelphia, at $90c.@$1 15; Wilmington, N. C., at $1 25; Galveston, at $3 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 146 bales; gross, 146 bales; exports, coastwise, 131 bales; sales, 471 bales; stock, 3,012 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 145 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,116 bales.

MOBILE, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,528 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 36 bales; gross, 105 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 56,105 bales.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; receipts, 25 bales; shipments, 383 bales; sales, 35 bales; stock, 8,836 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 51 bales; stock, 4,329 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 31.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅝c.@11c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅛c.; receipts, 1 bale; sales, 58 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 315 bales; shipments, 349 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,489 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour firmer. Wheat in fair demand, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 90⅝c. cash and July; 88⅞c. August; 85⅞c. September; No. 3 do., 81c.@82¼c.; Rejected, 60c.@70c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 35c. cash and July; 35c.@35⅜c. August and September; Rejected, 34½c. Oats inactive and lower at 25c. cash and July; 24⅞c. August and September. Rye in fair demand but lower at 73c. cash; 65½c. September. Barley quiet at 74c., September. Pork in fair demand but lower at $14 50@$15 cash; $15 70, August, July, and September; $15 40, October. Lard inactive and lower at $7 25, cash, July, and August; $7 32½, September. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, $4 75; Short Rib, $7 20; Short Clear, $7 65. Eggs irregular at 12c.@14c. Whisky quiet at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 598,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 491,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales of 11,000 bushels hard No. 1 Sheboygan at $1 25; 10,400 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 26; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 04. Corn unsettled; sales of 7,000 bushels Sample at 43c. Oats dull and nominal at 33c. No Barley or Rye here. Highwines—City made steady at $1 10. Canal Freights to New-York firmer—Wheat, 5c.; Corn, 5½c.; Oats, 3½c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels. Lake Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 280,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 127,700 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 182,080 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat lower for cash; options better; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c.@90⅛c. cash; 90½c.@91⅛c. July; 90⅞c.@91⅝c. August; 91⅛c.@92⅝c. September; 93⅝c.@94c. October; 95c.@95⅝c. all the year; No. 3 do. 84c.@85⅝c., according to location; No. 4 do. 81c.@82⅛c. Corn easier at 34⅞c.@34⅝c. cash; 34⅞c. July; 34⅞c. August; 34⅞c.@34⅝c. September; 36⅝c. October; 36c. November. Oats lower at 22c.@22⅞c. cash; 22c. July. Rye dull at 60c. bid. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork higher; jobbing at $15 25@$15 30. Lard strong at 7¼c. asked. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $5 75; Clear Rib, $8 25; Clear Sides, $8 45@$8 50. Receipts—Flour, 8,007 bbls.; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 12,-000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Amber, 90½c.@92c.; No. 2 Red Winter, 93c.@93½c.; receipts, 25,000 bushels; shipments, 37,000 bushels. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed nominally 39½c.@40c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, old, 33c.@33½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 70c.@71c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 Fall, 90c.@95c. Pork firmer at nominally $14 50@$14 75. Lard easier at 7¼c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, $4 90; Clear Rib, $7 50. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $5 50; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Whisky firm at $1 07. Butter quiet but firm; choice Western Reserve, 17c.@18c.; Central Ohio, 15c.@16c. Sugar buoyant; Hards, 10⅝c.@11c.; New-Orleans, 8½c.@9½c. Hogs steady; common, $3 90@$4 30; light, $4 50@$4 80; packing, $4 50@$4 80; butchers, $4 70@$4 80; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady at the opening, declined ¾c., and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard and soft, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and July, 93⅞c.; August, 90⅞c.; September, 87⅞c.; No. 3 do., 80⅛c.; No. 4 do., 71c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn lower; No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye lower; No. 1, 80⅛c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 73c. Provisions unsettled; Mess Pork held at $15 70, cash and September; $11 65, January. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 25, cash and August; $7 30, September. Hogs lower at $4 50@$4 65. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.@2¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 1,900 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 31.—Wheat quiet; No. 3 White Wabash, 94⅛c.; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 01; Amber Michigan, 95⅛c.; old, $1 07¼; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, 95⅛c.; July, 95c.; August, 97⅛c.; September, 97½c.; October, 98⅛c.; No. 3 Red Wabash, 92⅛c.; Rejected, 80c.; No. 2 Red Mixed, 93c. Corn steady; High Mixed, 41⅛c.; No. 2, spot, July and August, 39⅛c.; September, 39⅛c.; No. 2 White, 42⅛c.; Rejected, 38⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, August and September, 26c.; Michigan, 27c. Receipts—Wheat, 181,-000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 193,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, none. On Track—Wheat, 425 cars.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Flour quiet; Extra, $3 25@$3 75; do. Family, $3 75@$4 25; A No. 1, $4 75@$5 50; choice to fancy, $5 @$5 25. Wheat in fair demand at 89c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 White, 42½c.@43½c.; do. Mixed, 39½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 30c.; do. Mixed, 29c. Rye dull; No. 2, 75c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $14 50. Lard steady, with a good demand; prime Steam, 7¼c. Bulk-meats active and a shade higher; Shoulders, $4 85; Clear Rib, $7 62½; Clear Sides, $8. Bacon stronger; Shoulders, $5 50; Clear Rib, $8 30; Clear Sides, $8 75. Sugar-cured Hams firmer at 11c.@11½c. Whisky active and firm at $1 07.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat unchanged; new White and Red State, $1 05; old do., $1 10; old No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 15. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. Barley quiet; prices nominal. Corn-meal steady; bolted, $22; unbolted, $20 50. Mill-feed steady, with a fair demand; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $17; Middlings, $19. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 4¼c.; Corn and Rye, 4½c.; Barley, 3¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $1 75 @$1 80 to Albany; $2 50 to New-York. Receipts—Lumber, 1,036,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 780 bbls.; Lumber, 344,000 feet.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 04; new, 96⅛c.; July, old and new, nominal; August, 95⅛c. bid; September, 95c. bid; October, 95c. asked; Milling No. 1, new, 93¼c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Hogs—Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 60@$4 80; packing, $4 50@$4 75; butchers to fancy, $4 75@$4 90; receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 800 head. Cattle in good demand at full prices for grass Texans and native butchers' stuff; supply light; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 400 head. Sheep quiet and weak at $3@$4; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market dull and lower; mixed packing, $4 30@$4 50; choice heavy, $4 60@$4 85. Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 4,300 head; common to good natives, $4@$4 75; grass Texans, $2 60@$3. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market dull; common to choice, $3 25@$4 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 31.—Flour—High grades have declined to $5@$5 75. Oats quiet and weak at 40c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 25. Pork higher at $14 87½@$15. Lard firmer; tierce, 8¼c.; keg, 8½c.@9c. Sugar-cured Hams higher; canvased, 10½c.@13½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange, New-York sight, $2 50 ₩ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 83½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 26½c. Resin firm at $1 05½ for Strained; $1 07½ for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—Whisky steady at $1 07½.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Petroleum firm at 8c. for Standard White.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Wool—No material change; demand fair and prices steady and firm, but trade is slow, manufacturers being quite indifferent about future wants, and holders equally indifferent about selling, as most of the wool on the market could not be replaced at current rates; the demand has again run largely on Combing and Delaine, Michigan Fleece, Spring California, and good lines of super Pulled; fine Fleeces move slowly, with very little inquiry; the transactions in Combing and Delaine Fleeces embrace all the desirable lots offering, and in California Wool the total sales this week amount to 719,000 ₩. Spring and 80,000 ₩. Fall, the largest for several months; sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, X, XX, and No. 1, at 45c.@48c.; Michigan X and No. 1, 40c.@47½c.; Wisconsin X, 41c.; Combing and Delaine, 44c.@53c.; Kentucky and Indiana Combing, 35½c.; Unwashed Combing, 38c.@40c.; Lake, 36c.; Territory, 20c.@33c.; Texas, 20c.@35c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces, 27c.@30c.; Spring California, 27c.@33c.; Fall California, 18½c.@25c.; super and X Pulled, 41c.@54c.; Scoured, 40½c.@78c.; Tub-washed, 38c.@45½c.; Montevideo, 38c.; English Downs, 50c.; Australian, 45c.@48c. The total sales for the week were 2,497,380 ₩., of which 1,899,386 ₩. were domestic.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31.—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 112⅝; New-Jersey Central Consols, 108; Erie, 45⅝; do. second Consols, 94; Illinois Central, 118⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; Reading, 9⅝.

1:30 P. M.—British Consols, 98 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 84f. 85c. for the account.

3 P. M.—Illinois Central, 114¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New-York Central, 128⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern firmer at 68s.; Western firmer at 63s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 33s.; Short Rib steady at 39s.; Long Clear firmer at 38s. 6d.; Short Clear firmer at 40s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 44s.; Shoulders firmer at 27s. Beef—India Mess dull at 64s.; Extra India Mess steady at 74s.; Prime Mess dull at 58s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 38s. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 34s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 24s. Resin—Common dull at 4s. 6d.; Fine steady at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice steady at 58s. Lard-oil steady at 37s. 6d. Flour—Extra State steady at 11s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 White steady at 10s. 2d.; Spring No. 2 steady at 8s. 3d.; Winter new Western steady at 10s. 4d.; Winter new Southern steady at 10s. 8d. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s. 1d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 28s. 6d. Resin—Common at London steady at 4s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 23s. 3d.

12:30 P. M.—The Cotton market will be closed to-day and Monday.

1 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Produce—Tallow, 34s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 31—2:30 P. M.—Sugar, 20s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal, polarizing 96°, and 23s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining, afloat.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum, 23f. paid, 23¼f. sellers, for fine pale American.

BREMEN, July 31.—Petroleum, 9 marks 25 pfennigs.

LONDON, July 31—4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. rentes at 85f. for the account.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, July 31.—Exchange on London, 22d. Business in Coffee is restricted; to effect sales lower prices must be accepted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Beach, J.
First Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Sept. 7.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
All motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Onofrico Rangano, homicide.	Herbert Estes, burglary.
Augustus D. Leighton, homicide.	Hyman Levy and Gustav Meyer, burglary.
John Broderick, perjury.	Terence Riley, felonious assault and battery.
Herman Muntz, arson.	Jacob Solomon, felonious assault and battery.
Adrian H. Austin, rape.	

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH lady; best reference given. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, for general house-work, or as kitchen girl; willing and obliging. Call at No. 515 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 321 East 30th-st.

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WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' washing done at reasonable price, and also day work. Mrs. Greene, No. 151 West 21st-st., second floor front.

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NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
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Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS. EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.

The splendid first-class full-powered steamers Switzerland Aug. 7, 8 A. M.; Nederland ... Aug. 14, 12 M. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck. No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Aug. 12, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Aug. 21, 6 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, Aug. 26, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:

STATE OF FLORIDA ... Thursday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier ... Wednesday, Aug. 4, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Santelli ... Wednesday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, Danré ... Wednesday, Aug. 18, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA ... Wednesday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA ... Wednesday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
ALGERIA ... Wednesday, Aug. 18, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA ... Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

California ... Aug. 7, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia ... Aug. 21, 6 A. M.
Bolivia ... Aug. 14, 11 A. M. | Circassia ... Aug. 28, 11 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia ... Aug. 7, 6 A. M. | Elysia ... Aug. 21, 6 A. M.

Steamers marked * do not carry passengers. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA ... Aug. 5 | FRISIA ... Aug. 19
WIELAND ... Aug. 12 | WESTPHALIA ... Aug. 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Steerage from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

MAIN ... Sat., Aug. 7 | DONAU ... Sat., Aug. 21
MOSEL ... Sat., Aug. 14 | RHEIN ... Sat., Aug. 28

First Cabin ... $100
Second Cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE!

Steamers leave Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn.

AMSTERDAM ... Wednesday, Aug. 11
P. CALAND ... Wednesday, Aug. 18
ROTTERDAM ... Wednesday, Aug. 25

1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $45–$50; Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks): The Queen, W., Aug. 4, 3 P. M. | Greece, Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN: Egypt, S., Aug. 7, 1 P. M. | England, S., Aug. 14, 11:30 A. M. Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, Sept. 18, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sat'day, Aug. 28, noon, or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. only) ... Thurs. Aug. 5
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana and Mexico) .. Wed. Aug. 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (Havana & Mexico) Wed. Aug. 25

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. Aug. 5 and 20 for Vera Cruz via Sagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett ... Wednesday, Aug. 4
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton ... Saturday, Aug. 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R. C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Boorse, Wednesday, Aug. 11. (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ... Thursday, Aug. 5
S. S. SARATOGA ... Thursday, Aug. 12

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Steamer SAN DOMINGO ... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4
Steamer CHARLESTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASSELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and midnight.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

For Atlantic City, 7:30 and 11 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.

For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M., Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, [illegible]

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 7, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 4, 4:10, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 5, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.

9 A. M., Saratoga special.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Buffalo, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Buffalo, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ALL RAIL LINE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, AND QUEBEC.

On and after June 28, 1880, the popular through train, with parlor cars, will leave Grand Central Depot, New-York, (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,) at 8:05 A. M., arriving in the mountains by early evening. Dine at Springfield, sup at White River.

For further particulars apply to C. T. HEMPSTEAD, G. T. A., 4th-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M. Sundays included, arriving in New-York at 4:22 and 7:35 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. train.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 6, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:30, 4:05, 4:40, 5:45, 6:40, 7:35, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

Leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M., via "Annex" boats.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers. FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landings between New-York and Fall River. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6 A. M. (Mondays excepted,) when the steamer will touch at Newport, arriving at Newport at 6:40 A. M. Five morning trains FALL RIVER TO BOSTON. FREE DRAWING-ROOM CAR Fall River to Lowell.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 207, 239, 261, 401, 417, 526, 940, 944, and 1,285 Broadway, Broadway, corner 23d-st., and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st. and at Annex offices Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State-house, and Old Colony Depot. SEND FOR FALL RIVER LINE LIST OF TOURS AND EXCURSIONS. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

$4 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE.

FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., connecting at Newport with fast express train, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Boston from Old Colony Depot at 7 P. M.

Tickets and state-rooms can be secured in New-York ONLY at Pier No. 28 North River and on steamer.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. | GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 3:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware R. R. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for passage. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.

VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzen's (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $8 10 to Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 46) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (next Sunday, 3 and 10 P. M.) at 3 P. M., (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.,) and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 3:15, 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

HO FOR THE CATSKILLS, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings. Only direct route to the Switzerlands of America, with fast and commodious steamers ESCORT and WALTER BRETT. Free from dust, and a good night's rest. Leave daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d.	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th.	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th.	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th.	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th.	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th.	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 7th.	3:00 P. M.	Sunday, 8th.	4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 8th.	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th.	10:30 A. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d.	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 3d.	[illegible]	Monday, 2d.	[illegible]
Wednesday, 4th.	[illegible]	Tuesday, 3d.	[illegible]
Thursday, 5th.	[illegible]	Wednesday, 4th.	[illegible]
Friday, 6th.	[illegible]	Thursday, 5th.	[illegible]
Saturday, 7th.	[illegible]	Friday, 6th.	[illegible]
Monday, 9th.	[illegible]	Monday, 9th.	[illegible]

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 23d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND.

ONLY BOATS DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER. Avoiding dust, cinders, changes, and delay. Steamers STOCKTON, SYLVESTER, KILL VON KULL, NELLY WHITE, and HANCOX run as follows:

Trip No.		Leave 22d-st. N. R.	Leave Leroy-st.	Leave Pier 1, N. R.	Leave Iron Pier.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
1.	Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	7:00	[illegible]
2.	Kill von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	E. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		P. M.			
7.	Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	E. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	Kill von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.	Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.	Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.	E. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.	Nelly White	[illegible]	7:10	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.	Kill von Kull	7:30			[illegible]
17.	Sylvester	8:30			10:15

Excr. tickets 50c.; single, 35c., include Pier admission. Down-town landing, Pier 1, foot Rector-st., close to both elevated roads. Trip No. 1 will not be run Sundays.

Trips leaving Pier at 6:30 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. land at Rector-st. and Jersey City only.

Trips Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 16 do not land at Leroy-st. on trip up from Iron Pier.

Trips Nos. 14, 16, 17 omit Leroy-st. on the way down. 10:15, last trip up from Pier, lands at Rector-st. only. Omnibus to Brighton Beach from Pier.

Bathing, with suit and room, 25 cents; includes admission to all parts of Pier.

Safe for valuables free of charge.

Table d'hôte dinner, with wine, $1.

Chef from Hotel Brunswick.

Menu to-day: Paysanne soup; boiled blue-fish, maître d'hôtel; sirloin à la Portuguaise; succotash, roast potatoes, rice birds, salad, ice-cream, claret.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA GREENPOINT.

Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R., at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, and half-hourly to 8:45 P. M. Returning, leave Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 12:30, and every half-hour to 10:35 P. M.

VIA BAY RIDGE.

Steamers THOS. COLLYER and MATTEAWAN, from 22d-st., N. R., at 9:10, 10:35 A. M., and hourly to 8:35 P. M. Leaving LEROY-ST. 10 minutes and PIER No. 8 30 minutes after leaving 22d-st. The boats leaving 22d-st. at 7:35 and 8:35 P. M. do not stop at Leroy-st. and Pier No. 8.

The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 9:35 A. M. hourly to 5:35 P. M. Trains from Manhattan Beach, connecting with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st., leave hourly from 8:20 A. M. to 12:20 P. M., 1:35 to 6:35 P. M., 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. Trains connecting with steamers for Pier No. 8, Leroy-st., and 22d-st., leave every hour from 11 A. M. to 9:05 and 10:40 P. M.

GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening.

Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York, and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.

Grand display of fire-works every SATURDAY EVENING by the ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION COMPANY.

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND, SEA BEACH PALACE, CABLE'S, AND THE NEW IRON PIER, VIA BAY RIDGE. SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE. EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK (SUNDAY INCLUDED.) Steamers JOSEPHINE and J. B. SCHUYLER will make hourly trips, connecting with N. Y. and Sea Beach Railroad for Sea Beach Palace, Cable's, New Iron Pier, and all other attractions of West Brighton Beach.

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 1, N. R.
9:00 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:10 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:10 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:10 P. M.	5:20 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	......	......	6:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	......	......	......
8:00 P. M.	......	......	......

Returning trains, connecting with boats, will leave Sea Beach Palace 7:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30 and 10 P. M.

Excursion tickets ... 40 cents
Single tickets ... 25 cents

The 8:30 and 10 P. M. trips from Coney Island do not land at 10th-st.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,

REGULAR LINE.

WHITE'S FLEET OF PALACE STEAMERS, GRAND REPUBLIC, AMERICUS, and COLUMBIA.

Only boats permitted to land at the wharf of the Colossal New Hotel. Will leave daily as follows:

	W. 24th-st.	Leroy-st.	Pier 1.	Jewell's, B'n.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Columbia	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Americus	9:45	9:45	10:00	......
Gd. Republic	10:30	10:30	10:45	11:00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Columbia	1:30	1:45	2:00	2:15
Americus	2:30	2:45	3:00	......

LEAVE ROCKAWAY at 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

FARE ROUND TRIP, Good on either boat. 50 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 35 CENTS.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

THE ELEGANT STEAMERS Laura M. Starin & St. Nicholas leave

Pier No. 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.	Jewell's Wharf, Fulton F'y, B'k'n	23d-st., East River.
8:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
10:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
1:20 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
3:20 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Leave GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M., 12:45, 5:30, and 8 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT IN PAVILION DAILY.

Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Shooting, Billiards. RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE and dinner served daily under supervision of Hiram D. Maxfield. Clambake, 75c. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 cents; single, 25 cents.

LONG BEACH.

HUNTER'S POINT and Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, daily—6:40, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, and 10:30 P. M.

Leave East Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry 15 minutes earlier, East 7th-st. 20 minutes earlier, and James-slip, except Sundays, 30 minutes earlier.

ANNEX PIER, NO. 17 EAST RIVER, foot of Pine-st., daily, except Sundays—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, and 6:40 P. M.

Returning, leave Long Beach—7:35, 8:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
W. H. LAFFAN, General Passenger Agent.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE.

BEST ROUTE. Take steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. Time-table below.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

FOR LONG BRANCH.

TWO TRIPS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

Leave foot of West 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and Stone Pier, No. 1, N. R., 10 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. BENT'S FULL MARINE BAND ON BOARD. FARE, including pier ticket ... FIFTY CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, good only day sold ... 60 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND.

STEAMER J. H. STARIN

Leaves Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 9 P. M. for Shelter Island, via New-Haven. A sail of four hours by daylight across the Sound after leaving the City of Elms. Fare—Single, $1 50; excursion, $2 25. STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES Will continue EVERY DAY UNTIL THE END OF AUGUST. RACES at 12 o'clock EACH DAY. JAS. M. MARVIN, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

BY ADDRESSING GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., New-York, the cost of any proposed advertising can be learned. 100-page pamphlet 10 cents.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, solicit your custom. Blank-books, Stationery, and Printing at moderate prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George K. Chase, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of August, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1880.

[illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, July 31, was one by E. A. Lawrence & Co., who, by order of Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.11, No. 54 West 9th-st., south side, 185.11 feet west of 6th-av., for $9,250, to Magdalen M. Craft, plaintiff. The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of the lot on 6th-av., north-east corner of 115th-st., was adjourned until Sept. 16.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, July 31, amounts to only $97,878, as against $118,005, the figures for the previous six business days. The aggregate auction sales for the month of July were $935,767, and the total for June was $814,344.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 2.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 64, No. 209 Avenue A, north-east corner of 13th-st.; lease dated Dec. 9, 1869.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, R. H. Ranson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 78.3, No. 2,000 Lexington-av., west side, 24.3 feet south of 122d-st.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Peter Bowe, Esq., Sheriff, of a right, title, and interest in the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with plot of land 51.7 by 100, No. 72 5th-av., north-west corner of 13th-st. (Mechanic's lien.)

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.5 by 100, on 6th-av., north-west corner of 52d-st.; and one lot, 25 by 100.5 on West 54th-st., south side, 275 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustees' sale of a two-story frame house, with plot of land, on Franklin-av., near 167th-st. Also, the following Brooklyn property: One three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 41, No. 77 St. James-place, near Greene-av., and two-story dwelling, with lot 22.5 by 98.9, No. 171 Gates-av., near Downing-st.

Thursday, Aug. 5.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 59 West 38th-st., south side, 294.2 feet east of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. C. Cronin, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lease of lots, each 20 by 100.5, Nos. 24 and 26 East 47th-st., south side, 360 feet east of 5th-av.; leased May 1, 1871; term, 20 years; ground rent, $1,000 per annum on each.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 100.5, No. 230 West 52d-st., south side, 385.6 feet east of 8th-av., and lot, 8.9 by 44.6, adjoining the above lot in the rear.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, F. F. Marbury, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 52.10 by 162.8 by 150.3 by 119 by 150 by 208.6, on Nichols-av., south side, adjoining lands of John P. Cummings, known as Lot No. 518, on a map of 60 acres of Isaac Dyckman property, 12th Ward.

Friday, Aug. 6.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, Rastus S. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the sixth-story stone-front store, with lot 25.10 by 148.7, No. 19 Barclay-st., north side, running through to No. 24 Park-place, 48.8 feet east of Church-st. Also, similar sale, H. H. Davies, Jr., Referee, of the three-story brick and three-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 525 West 51st-st., north side, 450 feet east of 11th-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame stable, with plot of land 100.11 by 125, on 7th-av., north-east corner of 119th-st.

By James L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Coman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 39.11 feet south of 148th-st. Also, plot of land 102.2 by 81.11 by 100.11 by 108.5, on St. Nicholas-av., south-west corner of 149th-st., and four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 148th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by 100, on 9th-av., north-east corner of 207th-st., and six lots, each 25 by 150, on Sherman-av., north side, 100 feet east of Dyckman-st., 12th Ward.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Julius E. Ludlow, Esq., Referee, of the one-story brick stable, with lot 24.8 by 31.6, No. 326 1st-av., east side, 49.5 feet north of 23d-st., and three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 402 to 406 East 24th-st., south side, 81.6 feet east of 1st-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 31.

William-st., No. 198; M. Georgine Schnitzspahn and others to William Zinsser and another	$19,000
111th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.11; Thomas S. Moore and wife to Abram S. Cassedy	nom.
Broome-st., No. 230, 22x82.6; Andrew Dumproff and others to Matilda Moser	7,200
1st-av., s. e. corner of 84th-st., 26x78.11½; Louis Lochmann and wife to George Hoppe	20,000
159th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100; Henry Wubben and wife to Margaret Daly	2,250
Amity-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of Macdougal-st., 17x40; George W. Patterson to Henry Miller	1,050
Forest-av., w. s., 233.10 ft. n. of Wall-st., 37.6x200; Benjamin G. Disbrow, Executor, &c., to Catharine A. E. Gretman	3,000
57th-st., Nos. 404 and 406 West; Jessie Clark and husband to Jacob Rohling	2,500
Same property; Jacob Rohling and wife to Alfred L. Dennis	63,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 55th-st., 125.5x100; Charlotte B. Hicks to James J. Flood	31,000
4th-av., s. e. corner of 84th-st., 20x80; Mary E. Murphy to Edward Oppenheimer	20,000
175th-st., s. s., 371.6 ft. e. of King's Bridge road, 90x225; Charles H. Waltrous to Maria L. Romans	100
70th-st., s. s., 230.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 79x100.5x irregular; Addison Brown and wife to Phebe T. Lewis	16,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 106th-st., 17x70; Charles W. West, Referee, to Jeremiah Pangburn and another	3,810
3d-av., e. s., 42.11 ft. s. of 106th-st., 17x70; Same to Same	3,895
Cortlandt-st., No. 36, 25x126; Mary Lusenberg to Warren Ackerman	32,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Burr, Sarah, to Samuel Baillie & Sons; Nos. 204 and 206 East 28d-st., and Nos. 207, 209, and 211 East 28d-st., 4 years, rent	$5,000
Collenberger, Aaron, to L. Richards; Nos. 217, 219, 221, and 223 East 48th-st., 4½ years, rent	1,000
Matthews, Jane, to A. S. Hunt; part of No. 81 West Broadway, 3½ years, rent	1,080
Van Buren, Louisa D., to S. H. Lazynsky and another; No. 31 Beaver-st., 5 years, rent	1,350
Webb, Mary A., to Warren Lodge No. 84, I. O. O. F.; fourth story of No. 287 Bowery, 3 years, rent	300
Wetmore, George P., to the Mayor, &c.; No. 31 Chambers-st. and No. 7 Reade-st., 4 years and 10 months, rent	12,500
Wynkoop, Augustus W. and others to Louis Schott; n. s. of Houston-st., lot No. 6, near Avenue D, 15 years, rent	200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Appell, Jacob, and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company; e. s. 8th-av., n. of 24th-st., 5 years	$11,000
Bell, Joseph, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e. s. Madison-av., n. of 80th-st., 1 year	7,000
Birn, Almira M., and husband to the Bowery Savings Bank; n. s. 9th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year	20,000
Casey, William C., to Phebe T. Lewis; Nos. 151, 153, and 155 Leroy-st. and Nos. 600, 602, and 604 Washington-st., 2 years	20,000
Christie, William, and others to Stephen Birch; n. s. corner of Lexington-av. and 103d-st., 6 months	1,500
Christie, William, and others to John H. Deane; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 3d-av., on demand	5,108
Christie, William, and others to J. N. Tappan; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	9,600
Same to Same; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	9,500
Crawford, Francis, and wife to Meredith Howland, Executor, &c.; s. s. 73d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	12,000
Same to Same; s. s. 73d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	12,000
Crawford, Francis, and wife to Catharine Ritchie; s. s. 73d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	12,000
Dalley, G. F., and wife to Haskell A. Searle; s. s. 130th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year	7,500
Flood, James J., to Charlotte B. Hicks; n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 55th-st., 4 years	27,000
Gosport, Adam, and wife to Alfred Hauck; s. s. 53d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years	3,000
Graves, Rachel, to Amanda A. Mainell; No. 258 West 19th-st., 3 years	5,000
Gretman, C. A. E., to Benjamin G. Disbrow, Executor, &c.; w. s. Forest-av. n. of Wall-st., 3 years	1,500
Homans, Maria L., to Charles H. Waltrous; s. s. 175th-st., e. of King's Bridge road, 3 years	400
Johnston, Emma E., and another to Henry A. Vatable, Executor, &c.; n. s. 87th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months	8,000
Kellar, Peter, and wife to Ernst Gabler; 3d-av., Lot No. 334, 5 years	10,000
Kerr, Thomas E., and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n. w. corner 6th-av. and 61st-st., 5 years	50,000
Knight, Mary J., and another to William E. Bridge; n. s. Hester-st., w. of Clinton-st., 5 years	16,440
Knight, Mary J., and another to William B. Knight; n. s. Hester-st., w. of Clinton-st., 5 years	5,000
Levy, Lehman, and wife to J. F. Wellinghaus; s. s. 50th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 years	7,000
Madison-Avenue Brick Church to William Watson and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 64th-st., w. of 4th-av., 5 years	10,000
Moser, Matilda, to Andrew Dumproff and another; n. s. Broome-st., Lot No. 2, 1 year	1,000
Narvesen, R. E., and husband to Helene Gerhard; n. s. 119th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years	3,400
O'Grady, Richard, to Milford B. Streeter and another; s. s. 46th-st., Lots Nos. 16 and 17, 2 years	650
Patten, William, and wife to Rudolph Lipstatt; n. s. Rivington-st., e. of Suffolk-st., 3 years	500
Pangburn, Jeremiah, and others to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s. s. West 10th-st., e. of Bleecker-st., 3 years	5,000
Pangburn, Jeremiah, and others to Charles F. Kirkland; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 106th-st., 2 years	5,000
Rosenthal, Charles, and wife to Harry Stern; n. s. 48th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	5,000
Trowbridge, Charlotte E. and another to Henry Trowbridge, Executor, &c.; Lot No. 489 on 167th-st., 1 year	1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Ashley, Rachel, to G. W. Candee	nom.
Bellesheim, Joseph, to Michael McCarty	8,394
Brown, Addison, to Phebe T. Lewis	16,500
Hunt, Alvin S., to James Ryan	nom.
Kaltenbach, Julius, to E. Guggenheimer	3,700
Knight, William L., to Mary E. Knight	nom.
Lewis, Phebe T., to Samuel B. Horrigan	15,000
McGarry, Mary E., Executrix, &c., to Edward [illegible]	1,600
[illegible] and another, to the Excelsior [illegible]	3,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on St. James-place and Gates-av., Brooklyn, and Franklin-av., Morrisania.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Sidwell S. Randall, Testamentary Trustee, under the will of the late Washington Burton.

St. James-place, No. 77, near Greene-av., Brooklyn—Three-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, 20x41 feet, containing 12 rooms; it has all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, bath-room, water-closets, &c.; rented two years from May 1, 1880, at $600 per annum. Gates-av., No. 171, near Downing-st., Brooklyn—Two-story and basement stucco-front dwelling 22.5x36 feet; contains 8 rooms, gas, bath-room, water-closets, &c.; lot, 98.9 feet. Franklin-av., near 167th-st., New-York City—Two-story frame house, 24.4x32.6 feet, with extension, 16.7x21.6 feet, containing 12 rooms, gas, large garden, containing fine fruits; size of plot, 78x150 feet, and alley-way, 10x117 feet to 5th-st. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SEA VIEW-AVENUE, BETWEEN OCEAN-AVENUE AND JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT.—Elegant plot 150x250, with choice three-story and cellar well-built frame house, fine large carriage-house, and a laundry building. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway. Premises are known as King's Cottage, and can be seen any time without permit.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT A MODERate rent, THE LARGE AND WELL-BUILT BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND GROUNDS situated on Ridge-av., near 181st-st., between 10th and 11th avs., Fort Washington, being on the highest and most desirable part of the island. Accessible by elevated railroad to 155th-st. and Hudson River Railroad to Fort Washington Depot. Particulars and permits to be had at the office of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

"THE ROCKINGHAM," 56TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Apartments to rent from Aug. 1, furnished or unfurnished; all light rooms; cabinet finish; elevator; steam heat. Apply on premises.

TO RENT UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY—A completely furnished flat at the Osborne, No. 661 Fifth-av. For particulars apply to the JANITOR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS. Choice building lots on 5th, Madison, and Park avs., and on side streets adjoining; no authorized bills on them. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.

PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1930.

SECURED BY THE NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE DIVISION.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

PRICE, 102 1-2 AND INTEREST.

These Bonds are a direct obligation of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which is now one of the leading roads in the country. They are additionally secured by a First Mortgage on the New-Orleans and Mobile Division of the road, which is one of the best pieces of railroad property in the United States, laid with steel rails, thoroughly equipped and costing over $12,000,000.

We regard these bonds as a very desirable investment on account of the abundant security and length of time they have to run.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

COLLATERAL TRUST

6 PER CENT. BONDS,

MATURING JULY 1, 1908.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN

GOLD COIN.

FOR SALE AT 105 AND INTEREST BY

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 28 State-st., Boston. No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

NEVADA CENTRAL RAILWAY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

Issued at the rate of $8,000 per mile.

Only lien upon the Road.

Present price, par and accrued interest.

FOR SALE BY

HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN

AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY SINKING FUND EQUIPMENT LOAN OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN CAR TRUST, SERIES A, $600,000.

As additional security, the ownership of equipment is absolutely vested in holders of these bonds.

FOR SALE BY

CLARK, POST & MARTIN, 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, PHILADELPHIA.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ... LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, July 31, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed July 31, at 1 P. M., and reopened Aug. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY.

Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC SUBSCRIPTIONS; Do. Convertible Scrip, and all other securities of this company, bought by J. D. PROBST & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st. A SPECIALTY.

ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Aug. 5 to 10 inclusive. C. S. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the Astor Library will be closed for the usual cleaning and repairs from Aug. 2 until MONDAY, Sept. 6, at 9 A. M.

MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 42 WEST 9TH-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE large rooms, both front; southern exposure; to let to permanent or transient parties; excellent board.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, permanent or transient; table boarders. References.

NO. 30 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single; also, doctor's office, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or singly; private bath-rooms; private table, or without board.

NO. 4 EAST 58TH-ST.—FRONT ROOM ON third floor; also, connecting rooms on parlor floor and single rooms, with board. Mrs. BERGEN.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 300.—SECOND AND THIRD floors to rent; transient or permanently; with or without private table; references unexceptionable.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD. No. 4 East 44th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 22 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR ST. JAMES Hotel.—Elegantly furnished suites and single rooms for gentlemen, with private bath, from $3 per week upward.

NOS. 10, 12, 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON; 50 minutes from Wall-st.; desirable rooms, with board; appointments thoroughly first class; references required; house open throughout the year.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DEL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 1880, for material required for the United States Pier near Lewes, Del., as follows:

24,684 feet, b. m., Yellow Pine Lumber; 187 Spruce or Pine Piles; 4,411 pounds Wrought Iron Bolts and Washers; 904 pounds Cast Iron Washers.

Bids will be received for any or all classes of material.

For blank forms, specifications, &c., apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER AT MIFFLIN BAR.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1880, for continuing the construction by Dredging the Channel through Mifflin Bar, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISPILLION CREEK, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1880, for the Removal of Shoals in Mispillion Creek, Delaware.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER AT CHERRY ISLAND FLATS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August, 1880, for continuing the construction by Dredging the Channel through Cherry Island Flats, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF RAHWAY RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, July 30, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Sept. 1, 1880, for the removal of 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, gravel, mud, and stone from the channel of Rahway River, New-Jersey.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. N. MICHLER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, July 30, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 30, 1880, for dredging from the north and south branches of the Shrewsbury River about 58,000 cubic yards of sand and mud.

Forms, specifications, and all information will be furnished from this office. N. MICHLER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF ELIZABETH RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, July 30, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Aug. 31, 1880, for the removal of 15,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, gravel, and small stones from the channel of Elizabeth River, New-Jersey.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. N. MICHLER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF WOODBRIDGE CREEK, NEW-JERSEY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, July 30, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Sept. 3, 1880, for dredging about 18,000 cubic yards, more or less, of gravel, mud, and small stones from the channel of Woodbridge Creek, New-Jersey.

Blank forms, specifications, and all information will be furnished upon application to this office. N. MICHLER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE SALEM RIVER, N. J.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Aug. 6, 1880, for Dredging the Channel near the mouth of Salem River, New-Jersey.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, *Colonel of Engineers*, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER, NEAR PETTY'S ISLAND.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., of TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1880, for Dredging the Channel of the Delaware River, near Petty's Island.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for Dredging in Schuylkill River, Penn., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1880.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF COHANSEY CREEK, NEW-JERSEY.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for Dredging in Cohansey Creek, at Bridgeton, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1880.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOONER LEDGE, DELAWARE RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1880, for the removal of Rock from Schooner Ledge, Delaware River.

Blank forms, specifications, and all information will be furnished upon application at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

ELK RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging at Elk River, Md., will be received until 12:30 P. M., Aug. 17, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF SECRETARY CREEK, MARYLAND.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Secretary Creek will be received at this office until 11:30 A. M., Aug. 17, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

NORTH-EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in North-east River will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 17, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WICOMICO RIVER, MARYLAND.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Md., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 17, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF TREADHAVEN CREEK, MARYLAND.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 70 SARATOGA-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 1880.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Treadhaven Creek will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Aug. 17, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. PRELIMINARY SEASON.

In consequence of the elaborate nature of the preparations for the production of the new grand pantomimic burlesque extravaganza of the GRIM GOBLIN, THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA of the CONQUEST PANTOMIME AND BURLESQUE COMPANY is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED until THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, when the celebrated comedian, author, and pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE CONQUEST, will appear in some of his most famous original creations. Full particulars will be announced on Tuesday. Box-office now open.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF the successful engagement of THE STEWART SISTERS and MR. E. STEWART, in their own specialty entertainment of RAINBOW REVELS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. MONDAY, Aug. 9—First representation in New-York of Jarrett & Rice's Comedy Oddity, FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24TH-ST. Adjoining 5th-Avenue Hotel. Steele Mackaye, Manager. The most successful play ever produced.

Perfect Summer Ventilation. Pure air passed over ice and diffused.	150TH TIME OF HAZEL KIRKE.	Mackaye's Double Stage, avoiding Waits between the Acts.

EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. Broadway and 41st-st.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA. FIFTY PERFORMERS. Popular Concerts at 8 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, GRAND GALA NIGHT. First performance of Jullien's popular music since 1854. Also, selection from Pirates of Penzance. Admission, 25c. Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.

MANHATTAN BEACH. GILMORE'S FULL BAND, with great novelties just selected by him in London, Paris, and Berlin, and LEVY, THE CORNET KING, IN GRAND CONCERTS, every afternoon and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. 35TH-ST. & B'WAY. The CHIMES OF NORMANDY, by the NORCROSS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Lisetta Ellani, Haydon Tilla and Belle Girard in the cast, supported by a large and efficient chorus. Every Evening at 8:15. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30. Admission, 25 and 50c.

THEISS'S CONCERTS, 14TH-ST., NEAR 3TH-AV. First Grand Anniversary, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1880. INCREASED ORCHESTRA. LEO, the renowned Tumbleronicon and Xylophone Soloist. L. LION, Cornet Solos.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. 6TH WEEK. SUCCESS. 6TH WEEK. HAVERLY'S Genuine Colored MINSTRELS. 100 performers. New features. Performers 100. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING. At his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS, $30 UP; PIANOS, $150 UP; SECOND-hand instruments at great bargains; rents, $1; installments, $5 monthly. Horace Waters & Co., 826 B'way.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first class in every respect; accommodations for 400; now open; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats. PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD, NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS, N. J., Via Central Railway of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York. Rooms for gentleman and wife, $60 to $80. JAMES H. BRESLIN, CHARLES H. KING, Proprietors.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. Three sides water view; boating, bathing, fishing; Idle Wild from Peck-slip, 4:15; 33d-st., 4:30 P. M.; Sands Point, 7:45 A. M. Sundays, Peck-slip, 9; 33d-st., 9:15 A. M.; Sands Point, 4:30 P. M. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS. The LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT CO.'S new, handsomely-illustrated TOURIST GUIDE AND RATE-BOOK for 1880, now ready. For copies, and any information, please address T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlantic Dock, Buffalo, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

SARATOGA.—NO. 202 SOUTH BROADWAY; choice location, amid springs and hotels; elegant rooms, with board. Mrs. CANFIELD.

MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND.—JAMES SLATER, of the Berkeley, New-York, Prop.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after AUG. 1, 1880:

Kokomo, Indiana: Municipal 10s.
Lawrence Railroad Company: First mortgage 7s.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.: Municipal 7s.
Marietta, Ohio: Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Aid 8s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company: First mortgage 7s. Second mortgage 7s.
Terre Haute, Ind.: Chicago and T. H. R. Aid 7s. Evans., T. H. and C. Aid 7s. Nos. 46 to 65, and Nos. 90 to 100, inclusive, being called for payment. Interest thereon will cease after Aug. 1, 1880.

AUG. 12.
Centreville, Ind.: Township 6s.

AUG. 15.
Denver, South Park and Pacific Railway Company: Six months' dividend of $4 per share.

AUG. 25.
Gallipolis, Ohio: Municipal 8s.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay, on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City, coupons on the following-named mortgage bonds, secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line first mortgage bonds, due 1st August, 1880.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington first mortgage bonds, due 1st August, 1880.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington income bonds, due 1st August, 1880.

New-York, 31st July, 1880.

JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. E. FOSDICK, Trustees and Receivers C., C. and I. C. Railroad Company.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York Office, No. 52 WALL-ST., Rooms Nos. 9 and 10.

NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY declared this day a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the stock of the company, payable on and after the 2d of August next.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 21st of July to the 5th of August, both days inclusive.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, President. New-York, July 7, 1880.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., New-York, July 15, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Aug. 2, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer-books close July 20 and reopen Aug. 3. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1880.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and interest on the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and interest on the Preferred Stock of the Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing Aug. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Aug. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, July 20, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per Cent. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of August. The transfer-books will be closed from the 31st of July to the 11th of August. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1880.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY Coupons due Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. CHARLES BABBIDGE, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, July 30, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, Aug. 5, 1880, until which time the transfer-books are closed. E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 29, 1880.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1880. C. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the Lake Erie and Western First Mortgage Bonds due on the 1st day of August, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York City. G. G. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 31, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

[illegible], New-York, July [illegible], 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS [illegible]

TWO ENGINES SHATTERED

THE VERY NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S COLLISION ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—AN ENGINEER KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—A CONDUCTOR'S STRANGE ACT.

Twenty railroad laborers were busy yesterday picking up big lumps of coal and raking up large and small scraps of iron on the scene of the accident on the Long Island Railroad, that was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The collision was within a stone's throw of Morris Grove, a little station about a mile west of Jamaica. This branch of the road has a single track, but at Morris Grove there is a siding, with capacity sufficient for a long train. One of the excursion trains from Long Beach, consisting of five or six cars, left the beach at 9:05 P. M. on Saturday, and at Jamaica was divided, half of the train being switched off for Long Island City. The other half, consisting of two passenger cars and a combination smoking and baggage car, continued on its way to the Flatbush-Avenue Depot with about 100 passengers. It was drawn by locomotive No. 3, one of the heaviest engines on the road, named the Flushing. Samuel Allen was the conductor, William Wolcott the engineer, and John Sawyer the fireman.

At a little after 9 o'clock a local train for Jamaica left the Flatbush-Avenue Depot with one car, and only five or six passengers. This train was drawn by engine No. 33, the Bay State, a much lighter machine than the Flushing. John Wolcott, a brother of William Wolcott, was the engineer, and James Lestrange, an old and trusted employe of the road, was the conductor. This train was 10 minutes behind time. The Long Beach train had the right of way, and it was the business of Conductor Lestrange to run his train on the switch at Woodhaven, the first station west of Morris Grove, to allow the Long Beach train to pass. For some unaccountable reason he did not do this. Although he was behind time he thought he could reach Morris Grove, and went on. When his train reached Morris Grove it slacked up slightly, and Conductor Lestrange jumped off on the platform. He says he thought the engineer had merely overrun the station, and would back up. But the train did not stop. It went on, leaving the conductor standing on the platform.

There is a sharp curve at Morris Grove, and the engineer of the local train could not see many feet ahead. When he rounded the curve he saw the Long Beach train coming straight for him under full headway. The passengers in both trains heard the engineer's whistle down brakes, felt the sudden reversing of the engines, and a second later found themselves scattered all about the cars. There had been a terrific collision between the two engines. Both firemen had jumped from the cabs, but both engineers stuck to their posts. It was over in a second. The collision extinguished all the lights, and for a few moments the passengers could not learn what was the matter. Lights were soon procured, and then it was found that, although the passenger cars were all intact, both locomotives were broken to pieces. The heavy engine of the Long Beach train swept down upon the lighter engine of the local train like an avalanche, and turned it over. The "Bay State" engine, before the collision, was headed eastward, after the collision it lay on its side across the track, heading north. One end was in the woods, and its coal was scattered about on both sides of the track. While the dazed passengers and train men were searching among the ruins they heard groans under the overturned engine, and soon came upon the engineer, lying under his engine, terribly injured, and almost dead. They drew him out and carried him into the grove. He was almost disemboweled, but retained his senses. John Sawyer, the fireman on the Long Beach engine, had formerly been a fireman on the engine with William Wolcott, and was well acquainted with him. As he went forward with a dim light the dying man recognized him.

"Are you badly hurt?" Sawyer asked, kneeling down by his late companion.

"No, not very," Wolcott replied. He then put his hand in one of his pantaloons pockets, drew out his pocket-book, and handed it to Sawyer. He next took off his watch, and gave that also to Sawyer. He began to feel that the end was near.

"Give my watch to my little brother," he said. He was about to say something about the money, but could only groan.

"I guess it's all over with me," he whispered. His hands involuntarily went up above his head, he turned his face to one side, and was dead.

It was strange that two brothers should be the engineers of the two engines that crashed into each other. John Wolcott, who had charge of the Long Beach engine, was badly cut on the forehead and on the back of the head, and injured in the side, but was able to walk. Both the firemen, who sprang off, escaped without serious injury. The only injured persons besides the two engineers were William McDonough, a brakeman, who was cut about the head, and Samuel Allen, conductor of the Long Beach train, who came out of the accident with one broken rib and some internal injuries. Two of the passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Egan, of Brooklyn, were bruised by the concussion, and a number of other passengers received slight contusions. The track was blocked for less than an hour. Some of the wreck was cleared away, and trains went past on the switch. The passengers were all taken to Jamaica, and were forwarded to Brooklyn at 12:30 yesterday morning. The only injury to any of the cars was a broken rail on one of the platforms. The wonderful escape of the cars, and consequently of the passengers, is ascribed to the "buffing and coupling" arrangement in use on all the cars of the Long Island Railroad, which renders it impossible for two cars to telescope. Two heavy beams, with buffer-springs on the ends, run under each car the entire length. When there is a collision the ends of these beams meet, the force of the concussion is somewhat broken by the stiff springs, and the cars are uninjured.

The entire blame of the accident is laid upon Conductor Lestrange, of the local train. His action in going ahead, when he knew that another train was coming in an opposite direction on the same track, is considered unaccountable, and the officers of the road discredit his statement that he expected the engineer to stop at Morris Grove, when he jumped off. Even if this story is true, however, it is no excuse for him, the officers say, for it was his business to see that the train was stopped and properly switched. The battered locomotives were taken to Jamaica yesterday, where they were examined by many curiosity-hunters.

One of the other engineers of the Long Island Railroad yesterday thought that Wolcott might have saved his life by jumping from the engine. "I was in a little trouble on an engine once," said he, "and stuck to the cab, but I never would do it again. I would rather jump and take my chances. It gives an engineer a reputation for great bravery to stick to his engine, and if he is killed he is a hero. But it does no earthly good. After an engineer has reversed his steam there is nothing more in the world that he can do, and he might as well save himself if he can."

Coroner William D. Wood, of Jamaica, impaneled a jury yesterday and made an examination of the engineer's body. The inquest will be held in the Town Hall, Jamaica, beginning at 7 o'clock this evening. William Wolcott, the engineer who was injured, went to his house in East New-York yesterday.

MANKIND ALWAYS WISHING.

DR. CROSBY SUGGESTS THE FORMULATION OF A NEW SYSTEM OF DESIRES.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., preached yesterday morning to an unusually large and closely attentive congregation. He took for a text the fourth verse of the thirty-seventh Psalm: "Delight thyself in the Lord and He shall give thee the desires of thy heart." Dr. Crosby said one of the most constant occupations of the people of this world was wishing. The boy wished he was a man; the man wished he was a boy again; the poor wished they were rich; the rich wished that they were noble; the noble wished they were Kings, and the Kings wished that they might be freed from care. The gratification of every desire was undoubtedly the attainment of perfect happiness, but where was it to be found? The world had never given an example of completely gratified desire, and as a merely worldly aspiration it could not be found. There was, however, a way in which it might be realized through Christian faith, and this was the solution of all that the philosophers had been in search of for 60 centuries, with the whole world at their back. Where they had failed was in adopting the system of our present [illegible] as the given and necessary [illegible], instead of beginning by formulating a new system of desires. The adoption of a new set of wants and aspirations would be akin to the taking in of a new heart; a new heart was the first step toward conversion, and conversion was the road to the realization of desire. This was the condition and attitude of the true Christian. The discontented Christian had not found this peace and rest—he was only a very poor specimen of a very noble class. To win contentment it was necessary to delight in God, and delight in Him implied and required reliance on Him, communion with Him, and consecration to Him. Through this alone could the heart and mind of man be gratified in all their desires.

FIRE ON THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.

PROMPT WORK BY BROOKLYN FIREMEN AND IMPERILED PROPERTY SAVED.

Louis Herwig, engineer of the Cereals Manufacturing Company's mills, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, went into the engine-room at 8:30 A. M. yesterday for the purpose of cleaning and adjusting the machinery. After attending to his duties he walked through the building, and, not finding anything wrong, locked the door through which he had gained admittance, and left. About 10:30 o'clock, not long after his departure, Policeman Cullen, of the Third Precinct, in whose post are included North Pier, the Atlantic Docks, and the lower part of Hamilton-avenue, the three thoroughfares surrounding the mills and adjoining warerooms, noticed wreaths of yellowish smoke issuing from between the closed iron shutters and the stone window copings on that part of the third floor fronting the East River. Knowing that the entrance to the office of the Cereals Manufacturing Company is on the short street known as the North Pier, Cullen ran around in that direction. On his way he met Herwig and William Banks. The three men immediately entered the building, but were prevented from going up stairs by the blinding smoke, which seemed to have penetrated every part of the structure. Cullen then sounded an alarm, which brought three engines to the scene.

Chief Nevins saw at a glance that the flames had gained considerable headway and that a large force of engines would be required to combat them. He therefore sent out a second alarm, which was answered by five additional engines and several hook and ladder companies. Three of the former were stationed on the dock, directly in front of the buildings, and others drew up beside hydrants located in Hamilton-avenue and the adjacent streets. By this time crowds of people had been attracted by the fire. A large detachment of Police kept them at a distance, leaving the firemen plenty of room to work in. The task of raising ladders and forcing open the iron shutters was soon accomplished. Several powerful streams were then poured into the building, the two uppermost floors of which were completely at the mercy of the fire. The draft created by the opening of the shutters at both ends drove the flames in the direction of the North Pier, and it was not until they had penetrated to the second floor that the fire companies, who were enabled to work in front and rear, began to get them under control. At 1:30 P. M. the fire was completely extinguished. Chief Bates, of the New-York Fire Department, and the propeller Havemeyer were drawn to the fire by an exaggerated report sent to this City to the effect that four of the warehouses on the docks were on fire.

The Cereals Manufacturing Company is a stock concern, whose office is at No. 83 Murray-street, in this City. The principal holders of stock are S. P. Scheflin and Russell Stebbins, Jr. Owing to the absence of those gentlemen from the City it was impossible yesterday to obtain anything like an exact estimate of the losses and the insurance. The Police estimate the loss on the building at $4,000, and that on stock at $5,000. Engineer Herwig insists that the total loss is much larger than the aggregate of these sums. Expensive machinery was, he says, scattered throughout the building, and there was an unusually large stock of oat-meal and flour on hand. The principal articles manufactured by the company are "breakfast cereals," flour, and steam-cooked oat-meal. The building is one of a long row of granite four-story structures, the majority of which are owned by the Atlantic Docks Company. Mr. Scheflin, it is said, owns the one in which the fire occurred. F. E. Pinto occupies several as bonded warehouses. R. Edson & Co., of this City, have stored in one of them 24,000 bushels of malt and 14,000 bushels of oats, which were damaged to the extent of about $3,000 by water. The Atlas Flour Mill, owned by C. A. Barnes and George W. Corwin, lost about $2,000 by damage to wheat. Barnes & Co. are insured for $5,000 in the Bowery, Westchester, and Williamsburg Insurance Companies. It is believed that the fire originated in the drying-room of the cereals mill, but from what cause no one can tell.

While the fire was in progress, a boy, 11 years old, named Johnnie Johnson, of No. 61 Summit-street, climbed up on the rack of the Hamilton Ferry slip to watch the firemen. A few minutes afterward the ferry-boat New-York entered the slip, and as it struck the rack the jar threw the boy off. As he fell, his head caught between the rack and ferry-boat and was crushed to a jelly, killing him instantly. The body dropped into the water and was recovered by the fireman of the ferry-boat.

CLEVER, BUT UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE DODGE WHICH A BURGLAR TRIED TO PLAY UPON A POLICEMAN.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, was a bright-eyed, sharp-featured man, neatly and respectably attired, and whose age might be guessed at something between 35 and 50. This man, whose appearance was well calculated to deceive, was Richard Allen, and the charge against him was burglary. The details of the crime are as follows: George F. Pusch keeps a lager beer saloon and restaurant at No. 37 West Twenty-eighth-street. Edward Theu, a young German, sleeps in a small room in the rear of the saloon, and not directly connected with it. It was his duty to go to Mr. Pusch's residence every morning, obtain the keys to open the saloon, and proceed to clean it up. He arose at 6 o'clock yesterday, and went to his employer's residence for the keys, as usual. When he returned in about half an hour he found that a side door leading from the hallway into the saloon had been forced open, and, on entering the place, saw Allen behind the bar in the act of rifling the money-drawer. As Theu entered, Allen turned about quickly and made for the door. Theu attempted to intercept him, whereupon Allen picked up a table-knife from one of the tables and threatened to stab him if he persisted in his interference, and he also threatened to blow Theu's brains out. Theu drew back, and Allen bolted through the door into the street and ran off toward Sixth-avenue.

Theu started in pursuit, crying "Stop thief." When near Sixth-avenue, Allen espied Patrolman Hogan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and immediately slackened his pace, and sauntered leisurely along, notwithstanding that Theu and several other persons were in full cry behind him. The officer, had, however, already noticed Allen, and was, therefore, not deceived by the clever ruse. He arrested Allen, and on searching him at the station-house found in his possession $12 in money, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, and several other small articles, stolen from Mr. Pusch's money-drawer; also the table-knife with which he had threatened Theu, a chisel, and two very small "jimmies," such as are used for breaking open desk drawers. After the formal complaint had been taken, and while Justice Murray was examining the witnesses, Allen stepped up to the desk and said quietly to the magistrate: "This is all unnecessary, Judge; I desire to waive all examination and be committed for trial." "But," queried the magistrate, "have you an idea of the gravity of the charge here preferred against you?" "Oh! yes," answered Allen, "I have a good idea of it; it is a penal offense." "Where do you live" asked Justice Murray. "In Louisiana," promptly replied the prisoner, and in the coolest manner possible added, "I am only temporarily stopping in this City at a boarding-house, and you must really excuse me, Judge, but I have quite forgotten the street and number." The Justice smiled at the nonchalance of the prisoner, and ordered his formal examination to be taken, in which Allen said that he was 48 years of age, a native of Louisiana, and a harness-maker. He was committed to prison in default of $5,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. Patterson, M. P., and Provincial Secretary A. S. Hardy, of Ontario, Canada, are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and Lieut. W. K. [illegible], United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

SUNDAY AT THE SEA-SIDE

ONE OF CONEY ISLAND'S "GREAT DAYS."

THRONGS OF VISITORS AT ALL THE POPULAR RESORTS ON THE BEACH—EAST END QUIET AND WEST END CONFUSION—THE RUSH AT THE IRON PIER.

It would be impossible to say just how many thousands of men, women, and children were at Coney Island yesterday, but it is entirely safe to say that the number was large enough to make all the hotel and restaurant and bathing-house keepers happy. These purveyors of sea-side comforts and luxuries gazed admiringly at the crowds that poured in dense streams through hallways and breezy saloons, and declared that it was one of Coney Island's "great days." It was "great" for several reasons. The rush of visitors began early, continued late, and spent money freely all the time. The guests at the East End hotels enjoy the privilege of strolling upon the piazzas and along the beach during the quiet hours of the morning before the swarm of excursionists settles upon the shore. Yesterday morning the transient visitors made their appearance in sudden throngs before the permanent dwellers had finished their promenades, their number increased with amazing rapidity toward noon, and by 3 o'clock there was a crush from West Brighton to Manhattan Beach. The weather was as delightful as could be desired. Passengers who went to the beach by way of the ferry across the Bay, and then by rail, sailed down to Bay Ridge in the face of an invigorating breeze that tossed the water into white-capped waves and sent myriads of sail-boats and yachts skimming and careening gayly by. The sun shone with somewhat too fervent heat early in the day, but when the boats were carrying their heaviest loads there were occasional clouds that veiled the sun and tempered its scorching beams. The ride by rail through the Long Island farms, with their interminable rows of thriving vegetables, was never more comfortable, except perhaps when the crowds were smaller, and passengers could observe the onion crop without being wedged so tightly in the seats that it was distressing to breathe. Inside passengers perspired freely and made feeble protests, but their neighbors who sat next the breezy sides of the cars laughed at them and good-naturedly told them to "keep cool" and get used to the discomforts inseparable from traveling.

At the hour when City Pastors were addressing the first words of morning service to slender congregations, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman opened the now regular religious service at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. His congregation filled the parlor, extended out upon the piazza, and far into the halls. It was more varied in character than that which gathers in his own church, but not less orderly or attentive. The music, led by Gilmore, was refreshing, although there was somewhat too much of the brass in it with which Coney Island is afflicted. Many of the congregation came from the Oriental Hotel, and when the services were ended they seemed glad to escape from the din and crush of Manhattan Beach, and get back to the comparatively quiet piazzas of the new house. The Oriental is rapidly becoming more finished in appearance within and without. The fresh-made lawns lack verdancy, but the solid walks in front of the hotel are agreeable to walk upon, being cooler than the plank walks that prevail elsewhere, and noiseless. There was at no time an uncomfortable or rushing crowd at this hotel, although every room in the house was filled. All the afternoon the double row of seats along the bulkhead was filled with people, who seemed to be satisfied to watch the incoming surf and to meditate in the invigorating ocean breeze, and not one complaint was heard that there was no brass band. The broad plank walk along the bulkhead between the Manhattan Beach Hotel and the Oriental is nearly finished, and furnishes a delightful promenade. Frequent visitors to Manhattan Beach notice that the crowds at the pioneer hotel have diminished since the new house was opened. Perhaps the crowds have diminished, but one of the managers of the Manhattan said yesterday, in conversation with a gentleman who was inquiring about the business at the island: "No hotel in New-York City makes as much money all the year round as we have made this season."

Whatever may be the case at Manhattan Beach, there has been no diminution of the throng at Brighton Beach, and from the Brighton Hotel west beyond the Iron Pier. The same tide of promenaders setting both ways and all ways at once; the same clatter of dishes going and coming. Waiters taking more orders in five minutes than they can fill in an hour. Hungry people watching eating people, and pouncing eagerly upon seats as soon as vacated. All this rush and crush will become intolerable, and are sure to result in the provision of greater facilities, and in better accommodations for the extraordinary business that has been developed. The Concourse, from Brighton Beach to Vanderveer's, was thronged with carriages from 3 o'clock until dark. Up and down the broad walk that follows the road went a steady stream of promenaders, and along the beach there was another double line, emerging from the vast crowd at West Brighton, and spreading out in various directions, no one could tell exactly where, all the way down to Point Breeze. The throng at West Brighton one soon discovers to contain a greater proportion of juveniles than that at any other point. The reason is plain enough. At West Brighton the lunch tables, exhaustless cows, soda fountains, fat women and thin men, merry-go-rounds, brass bands, velocipedes, donkeys, and other things, more or less delightful and entertaining, abound as they do not abound elsewhere. They were all freely patronized yesterday, and their proprietors are richer to-day for the patronage.

People who were predicting, a year ago, that the Iron Pier could never be made a profitable investment would have changed their minds, yesterday, if they could have spent an hour or so upon it, observing the arrival and departure of boats and the endless tramping back and forth of thousands who came and went from the pier. Every boat from this City after 10 o'clock in the morning carried all the passengers the law would allow. The pier was quite as full during the afternoon as anybody who happened to be there wished to see it. Departure from the pier at night was not made without some disagreeable crowding, which seemed to be taken in very good humor by the crowders and the crowded. There were several hundred people on the pier at 7 o'clock who deliberately allowed one boat to go away without them in order that they might see Idaletta, a woman in tights and red trunks, and Wallace, a man in tights and green trunks, risk their necks in trapeze performances, and afterward appear in a diminutive tank, which contained just about enough water to cover them, in the characters of "The Mermaid and the "Man-Fish." The Nelly White, which left the pier at 8:30 o'clock, was so crowded that passengers pulled down life-preservers from their racks and used them for seats, and her load was so heavy that, as the boat rolled in the swell off Coney Island Point, one guard or the other was under water, and the spray made by the waves that dashed against her sides was thrown in showers upon passengers on the hurricane deck. It took her an hour and a half to run from the pier to the foot of Rector-street.

ROCKAWAY'S MANY VISITORS.

THE BIGGEST CROWD OF THE SEASON—ALL READY FOR BROOKLYN SOLDIERS.

There are certain classes in New-York who regard Rockaway as the ideal sea-side resort, and they cling to it notwithstanding the counter-attractions presented by Coney Island, Long Branch, Long Beach, and other resorts. The crowds at the beach yesterday were larger, it was claimed, than on any day since the opening of the season, and extra trains and extra boats had to be run at night to carry away the visitors. Everywhere people seemed to be enjoying themselves, and the proprietors of booths and peddlers of small holiday wares reaped a rich harvest. All that human ingenuity could devise to invite the expenditure of money was exhibited most temptingly. The shore was dotted along its entire length with promenaders. In the breakers the bathers tumbled about in merry knots, filling the air with their laughter and loud screams. Three-card monte men were on the beach, and thought they saw a fine opportunity to lighten the pockets of the more foolish of the visitors. They set up their tables, and began to manipulate the three cards, when the Deputy Sheriffs swooped down upon them unexpectedly. Four of them were captured, and an effectual stop was put to gambling ventures.

Throngs of people stopped to wonder at the size of the new hotel. The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn are to go into camp on the hotel grounds to-day, and yesterday the pretty rows of white tents glittered in the sun-light. Soldiers in uniform walked about in knots on the long piazza of the hotel, and others wandered among the tents. They were an advance guard to arrange matters so that everything will be in readiness for the body of the regiment. The camp is to be known as Camp Cornell. Its many rows of tents, affording accommodations for over 500 men, present a picturesque appearance. The veteran as well as the active members of the regiment are under orders to assemble at the armory in Brooklyn at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The regiment is expected to reach the camp, via the Long Island Railroad, by 9 A. M. According to the contract entered into with the proprietors of the big hotel, the members of the regiment were to have been fed in the hotel. The proprietors, however, are not prepared to carry out this part of the contract, and the men will receive their meals at the different hotels.

GLEN ISLAND.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF THIS RESORT—YESTERDAY'S THRONGS.

Not less than 4,000 persons visited Starin's Glen Island, the new picturesque and well-ordered pleasure-ground in the pretty harbor of New-Rochelle, yesterday. The steamers Laura M. Starin and St. Nicholas are the vessels of the regular line which Mr. Starin has put on the Glen Island route, but yesterday the commodious steamer Erastus Corning was taken off the New-Haven Line, and made one trip to and from Glen Island in order that the rush of pleasure-seekers might be accommodated without overcrowding any of the steamers or exceeding the number of passengers which the law authorizes them to carry. The Laura M. Starin made three round trips, the St. Nicholas two and the Erastus Corning one. The first and last-named vessels on their final home trips were crowded to repletion, however, in consequence of the fancy that 90 out of every 100 Sunday excursionists have for staying over for the last boat, and it seems as if there is no way of preventing this crowding of vessels unless a whole fleet of steamers is kept in readiness to carry away all those who choose to linger to the last. Of course, it is no wonder that people who spend a day at Glen Island seek as many hours of recreation as they can and are then loath to leave it. It offers such a delightful variation from the sea-side resorts that one can't help being fascinated by it. Its long stretches of lawn and meadow, everywhere shaded by trees of luxuriant foliage, are in marked contrast to the aching glare of sun and sea and sand, and they seem to afford actual relief and rest. The elevation of the ground, too, is so great that every passing breeze is caught, and it is an easy matter to ramble along the well-graveled walks instead of wading along in sand, ankle-deep, as must be done at the sea-side.

Glen Island is a sort of Summer nook in which those who visit it can fancy they have dropped out of sight and sound, and beyond the influence of the red-hot, sweltering City, and removed from the liability of being overrun with crowds from other resorts. When people are at Glen Island they are nowhere else. It is not as at Coney Island, where the Manhattan Beach crowd rolls in on the Brighton Beach crowd, and the throngs from these and the other "beaches" are continually intermingling, and each adding to the discomforts of the other. Glen Island is alone. There is rest, exclusiveness, quietude, orderliness, almost seclusion, there; and yet there is at all times sufficient of a crowd to make the place cheery and interesting. Overcrowding is impossible. Those who wish to do so, even when there are 3,000 or 4,000 people on the island, may sit on a rustic lounge under the trees, along the sedgy shore, or on the lawns, and be as undisturbed as if they were at a farm-house by themselves. Others who prefer the excitement of seeing a crowd of well-dressed people changing and grouping, and changing again, like the never-repeated pictures of a kaleidoscope, may sit on the cool breeze-swept piazzas of the hotel, in the Venetian arbors that here and there crown some grassy knoll or wave-washed little promontory, or they may promenade the walks and bridges and look at the whirl of dancers in the pavilion and the fleet of steamers and sailing craft that seems to be forever flitting about.

Yesterday the hotel was liberally patronized in all its departments, but the large dining-room set apart for the serving up of baked clams—Rhode Island fashion—was crowded as long as the clams lasted, a period of about six hours. A large staff of courteous waiters was in attendance there as well as on the piazza restaurant, and it was quite noticeable that no compaints were to be heard among the people who patronized the place, either as to the prices, the quality of the fare, or the manner of serving it. Glen Island owes no small part of its prosperity to the fact that the management set out at the beginning to make Glen Island a select social and family resort, and that they have done nothing since it was opened which should lower the standard of their aims. Glen Island was opened to the public on June 15, and up to this time it has been visited by over 120,000 persons, the average on week days being about 2,000.

LONG-SUFFERING CITIZENS.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROAD AND ITS MANY TORTURES.

The Sixth-avenue elevated railroad is rapidly becoming an unmitigated nuisance. The managers appear to have grown reckless, and to have abandoned even the pretense of serving the interests of the public. The inconvenience to which the passengers of the road are compelled to submit is small when compared with the annoyance caused residents along the line from Rector-street to Harlem. The pungent odor of the coal-gas emitted by the locomotives penetrates sleeping apartments, while the snorting and puffing of the machines makes sleep a matter of impossibility. The engineers are always either getting up steam or discharging a surplus quantity. When steam is being made the fan is set in motion, and a rumbling like a small earthquake, only more steady and more prolonged, jars the nerves. When there is too much steam on the safety-valve hisses and sings like a huge tea-kettle. As if the old dummy-engines were not sufficiently noisy, the Directors have put on a number of new engines somewhat similar to those used on the New-York Road and combining all of their objectionable features. These locomotives have introduced a new noise, which penetrates the ear like a steam-whistle. An engineer of the road was asked yesterday whether it was not possible to prevent the latter style of shriek when coming into a station. He laconically answered, "Maybe it might," and when asked if there were any rules to be observed by engineers under such circumstances, he referred the questioner to the Superintendent. An elderly gentleman residing in West Fifty-third-street, when asked if he had become used to the elevated road, replied: "Don't ask me; if the thing were of wood I should sometimes be tempted to burn it down." He added that he never attempted "to go to sleep now until the last trains had passed over the road at night." Complaints are also made of the insufferable noise of the trains by persons residing several blocks away."

DIFFICULTY AT THE TUNNEL.

THE COFFER-DAM TO BE ABANDONED AND A CAISSON SUNK.

Work on the Hudson River coffer-dam at Jersey City was continued yesterday, but it did not appear to be prosecuted very vigorously. Although water made in the excavation pretty rapidly, the siphon was not in use, and the rotary pump was relied upon entirely. It was found necessary during the afternoon to put in cross-pieces to brace the supports. The men engaged in digging were up to their knees, and sometimes up to their waists, in water. The fact that the men were not working as men who had a distinct object in view, but rather as if they did not know what they were doing, and had little hope of accomplishing anything, was apparent to those who watched the proceedings closely, but it was not until late in the evening that any reason for such a course could be learned. Then one of the men in charge of a portion of the work stated to the reporter that the coffer-dam had proved impracticable, that they could go no further with it than they had for the reason that they could no longer control the water. He said the manner in which the water came in showed that in less than 10 feet further down the workmen would be drowned out, and it was the intention to abandon the coffer-dam and sink a caisson inside the present coffer-dam, using compressed air. A consultation of the tunnel engineers will be held this morning, and it is probable that the work of sinking a caisson will be entered upon immediately after the consultation.

FRUIT PROSPECTS AND PRICES.

AN ABUNDANCE OF PEACHES EXPECTED THIS WEEK—OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The quantity of peaches which will reach our markets this week will be much in excess of last week's supply, and, what is still more gratifying, the quality of the fruit will probably be much better. The Hale Early variety have all been shipped, and very few Troths remain in the orchards. The varieties which will mostly be sent here this week are the Early Yorks, Mountain Rose, and Early Crawfords. The last-named variety is a yellow peach, usually of good size, quite juicy, of delicious flavor, and, when in good condition, sells readily at prices far in advance of either the Yorks or Mountain Rose. The Early Yorks to come will be gathered principally in the upper parts of Kent and New-Castle Counties, Del., and in Kent and Cecil Counties, Md. This is the section in which peaches are most abundant this season, and the trees are generally very full. No very fine Early Yorks can be expected to come from there. But the Mountain Rose, which will come mostly from Queen Anne and Caroline Counties, Md., should be very good, and the Crawford's Early, from Sussex County, Del., and from the lower counties of Maryland, will certainly be very fine.

THE TIMES's prediction of last Monday that 75 car-loads would arrive in this City on the next day was not verified, as only about 54 car-loads came; but it was not because they were not produced, but because growers saw fit to change, in some instances, their shipping points from New-York to Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, and other cities. There were shipped on last Monday from the Delaware Peninsula 79 car-loads of peaches, and the average for each day last week was about 75 car-loads. To-day there will be gathered and shipped by rail from the Peninsula upward of 125 car-loads of peaches, making about 60,000 baskets. Half of this quantity will arrive in this City to-morrow morning, and more than 30,000 baskets will be sent here each day this week. Fair eating peaches will be jobbed to retail dealers at about 50 cents per basket, and only fancy peaches will sell for more than $1 per basket. The keeping quality of the peaches which will arrive this week will be good, and any of them, with ordinary care, will keep for two or three days. There will also be a few peaches shipped from New-Jersey, but the quality will be indifferent.

Bartlett pears are coming in quite freely. There have been more grown in the South than was expected, and the quality is somewhat better than last year. They sold last week for about $3 per crate, of a bushel each, and this week they will not sell for less than $2 50, if the stock is good. Some are coming from along the Hudson River, where it is reported the crop is light. Other varieties of pears are plentiful enough to be in demand only at moderate prices, but there appears to be some reason for apprehending that the pear crop will be a short one.

While there may be some doubt as to the extent of the pear crop, there is none as to the apple crop. Never in the history of apple culture in this country has there been a more positive promise of an abundant yield. Gentlemen who for years have made the apple crop a study, and have confined their speculation almost exclusively to that fruit, report that after trips throughout the apple-growing regions of the States there is scarce a tree to be seen that is not burdened with apples, and what is somewhat remarkable, the fruit itself is larger and finer than ever before known. Apples will be better and cheaper than ever before.

There is going to be an abundant plum crop. The fruit may be somewhat smaller than usual, owing to the extremely dry weather, but the flavor will be good and the quantity will be great. One grower on the Hudson is claiming for one variety—the Reine Claude—a crop of 1,600 barrels. Egg plums will arrive in large quantities this week, and as Sunday does not exist in the fruit season in many places along the Hudson River, there will be a good quantity of them in the markets this morning. They will be mostly bought up by the five or six rival fruit canners, and will sell for from $4 to $5 per barrel. By the last of the week green gages will begin to arrive, and, perhaps, some fine table plums, such as the Quackenbush, may come. Southern damsons are in the market, and are sold at very moderate prices. They make good table dishes when cooked with plenty of sugar.

Blackberries, raspberries, and currants still linger in the markets, and sell for better prices than are usually obtained for that kind of fruit at this season of the year. Watermelons are arriving in great quantities; many cargoes are expected to arrive this week. The very finest of them—and none better have been in the markets for years—sell for from $40 to $50 per 1,000, and really good melons can be had for $20, while common stock scarcely brings the cost of transportation. Already several of the watermelon-dealers have exposed to view large and attractive-looking melons, labeled, "Grown expressly for Dr. Tanner." Keyport muskmelons, or, as the Jerseymen prefer to call them, "Citrons," were never better than this season, and there is going to be a very fine crop. There will be an abundance of them in the market this week, and by Saturday many barrels will be sold for less than $1 each.

The late vegetable crop will be a very abundant one. Irish and sweet potatoes were never better than this year, and the Northern and Eastern crops of the former are the greatest grown in many years. Tomatoes will be in great abundance in a short time, and good Long Island stock will sell for less than 50 cents per bushel before this week is ended. Turnips, beets, carrots, and parsnips will be as cheap as ever, and lima beans, which seemed early in the season to be hopelessly destroyed by the drought, never looked more promising than now.

THE DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT.

PURPOSES OF CHRIST'S TEACHINGS AND HIS DEATH OUTLINED BY DR. ORMISTON.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was well filled yesterday by a congregation gathered to hear the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston. At the opening of the services the Pastor announced that the church would be open all Summer, excepting only the last Sunday in August and the first in September, and that the Collegiate Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street would also be open on those Sundays. Dr. Ormiston preached from the text John x. 15: "I lay down My life for the sheep." Those who regard the cardinal doctrine of the Church as being the expiation of human guilt, said Dr. Ormiston, say the doctrine of atonement was not founded by Christ Himself, but by His Gospels. If this is the grand central doctrine of the Christian system, surely Christ would have taught it Himself. But if it is not taught in the Gospels, the omission would not neutralize the teachings of the Epistles, and in them the doctrine is taught most explicitly. Had Jesus said nothing, His silence would have been perplexing, but it would not have affected the testimony of Scripture to this central doctrine. He was the most impressive of teachers, but it was not so much His mission to teach as it was to redeem, to save the race—and it seems but natural and in the order of things that deeds should transpire before they would be recorded. The teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ were gradual and progressive. He first spoke in parables, and it was only toward the close of His ministry that He spoke to His Apostles of the doctrine which they seemed slow to comprehend. It is not true that He did not speak concerning the nature and object of His death. The fact is that when He died He died for the remission of sins, and that He taught explicitly both in regard to the necessity and object of His death. Jesus never speaks of His doctrines or of His miracles, but He does speak of His body broken for us and His blood shed for us for the remission of sins. His whole life was a revelation of the law and love of God, and it appeals to the heart and urges to repentance. His revelations of the life to come do awaken terror; they are well fitted to and do impress the conscience. The words of tenderness He has spoken and tears of compassion He has shed are well fitted to and do draw men to God. He never refers to these as if they were exemplified or endured for the remission of sins. He never says that His precepts or His example were designed for the remission of sins; they were merely for the guidance of our lives. But He does speak of His death as designed for this object. His death was voluntary. All the malignity and fiendishness of the Roman soldiery could have been scattered. Impelled by no other motive than the self-sacrificing love in His heart, He laid down His life. We cannot take one look at His life without being led by resistless logic to the cross and to His death.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Egypt, of the National Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, landed 519 immigrants at Castle Garden.

James R. Stewart, aged 22, of No. 342 East Eleventh-street, during a fight at Twelfth-street and First-avenue, last evening, was stabbed in the left shoulder, receiving a slight wound.

Kate Johnson, aged 9 years, of No. 88 Leight-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 35 North River, last evening, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolmen Shaw and Riley, of the Steam-boat Squad.

Simon Fischer, aged 18, of No. 94 Allen-street, while returning from an excursion last night, fell overboard from the barge William M. Summit at Pier No. 39 East River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

John Caryl, aged 37, of No. 756 Greenwich-street, fell from the stoop of No. 79 West Washington-place to the area below, last evening, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

The steam-ship City of Chester, of the Inman Line, with several members of the American rifle team on board, arrived off Sandy Hook last night at a late hour. Her passengers will be landed at the Inman dock this morning.

During the month of July there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 3,387 deaths, 2,418 births, and 675 marriages. For the corresponding month in 1879 the figures were—3,118 deaths, 2,001 births, and 615 marriages.

William Scheekler, aged 9, of No. 454 Eighth-avenue, was run over last evening by car No. 37 of the Eighth-avenue line, at Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, and had his right leg and left arm so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Daniel Owens, age 10, was held for trial in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of attempting, in conjunction with three other boys of the same age, to steal a quantity of silverware from the private house No. 2,115 Fifth-avenue on Saturday afternoon. The others escaped arrest by scattering in different directions when pursued by Officer Jacoby, of the Twelfth Precinct.

Robert W. Grush, a truckman, and his wife, Eliza, became involved in a drunken quarrel in their apartments, at No. 536 West Thirty-ninth-street, during which Grush struck his wife on the head with a sugar-bowl, causing two severe wounds. Grush was arrested, and on complaint of his daughter, Sarah E. Grush, he was committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

Patrick Burns, of No. 111 East Nineteenth-street, was robbed on Saturday night of $20 in the restaurant No. 844 Third-avenue. He accused James Newman, of No. 339 Seventh-avenue, with taking the money from his pocket, while Abraham Strien and John J. Boyle held him and prevented his pursuing Newman. The three accused persons worked in the saloon, and, as alleged, conspired together to effect the robbery. In the Yorkville Police Court they were committed for trial in default of bail.

Patrolman Lorenzo Smalley, of the Twelfth Precinct, while endeavoring to disperse a crowd of young roughs who were acting in a disorderly manner at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was assaulted and knocked down. His call for assistance was heard by Patrolman Edward Welling, of the same precinct, who hastened to the assistance of his brother officer. While clambering over the rocks pistol in hand, the weapon was discharged accidentally, and Welling shot himself through the left hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon Steinert and taken home. Smalley escaped unhurt from his assailants.

Elizabeth Sullivan, aged 8, died yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 50 Laight-street, from exhaustion following acute meningitis. The attending physician certified that the meningitis might possibly have been due to an injury said to have been inflicted on the 16th of May last, by being accidentally struck on the head with a policeman's club. It was stated that on the date named, Patrolman McCue, of the Eighth Precinct, was standing at the corner of Spring and Washington streets, "skylarking" with a friend. The latter seized the policeman's baton in sport, and the policeman, in pulling it out of his friend's hand, accidentally struck the child, who stood beside him, on the head. Coroner Knox will make an investigation.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Butler, the boy who was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on Friday, died yesterday in the City Hospital.

A bad break occurred yesterday in the large water main running through Atlantic-avenue, at the corner of Albany-avenue. Measures were at once taken to repair the damaged pipe.

Michael Abbott, a 6-year-old boy, living at No. 609 Eleventh-street, New-York, was run over by a train on the Long Island Railroad, yesterday, near the Queens County toll-gate, and was instantly killed.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning burglars entered the house of Paul S. Heinze, No. 398 Myrtle-avenue, and stole about $150 worth of money and jewelry. The thieves entered through a rear door which had carelessly been left open.

William E. Robinson and his wife were arrested late Saturday night for stealing $800 from the room of Mrs. L. C. Libby, in the house where the three persons lived, No. 421 Van Buren-street. The detectives recovered $358 of the stolen money in the house of Robinson's father-in-law, No. 394 Tompkins-avenue.

Officer Rearden, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a man for drunkenness at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and started to take him to the station-house. James Peck, of No. 74 Devoe-street, and John Eagen, of No. 280 Fourth-street, assaulted the officer, and tried to rescue the prisoner. Rearden succeeded, however, in taking all three men to the lock-up.

Mr. Charles B. Baldwin, a retired merchant, of No. 558 Union-street, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon while driving in a light wagon. At the corner of Bond and Union streets the wagon collided with a carriage belonging to Mr. William Clemens, of No. 424 Union-street. Mr. Baldwin was thrown to the ground and so badly injured that he lived only a few moments.

About two weeks ago, George Sperry, aged 14 years, and Edward Waller, 3 years older, broke into the house of the latter's father, No. 156 Hart-street, through a scuttle, and carried off $50 worth of cotton and silk threads and stockings. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning they tried again to enter the house in the same way, but were caught by Mr. Waller, who caused their arrest. Sylvester Difendall, of No. 271 South First-street, was also arrested as an accomplice of the young burglars.

Patrick Rourk, of No. 752 Gates-avenue, and William Sweet, of No. 746 Monroe-street, saw, Saturday night, a young woman acting in a strange manner on Monroe-street. As they approached her she turned into a vacant lot near Yates-avenue. They followed and saw her fall down insensible. Examination showed that about two feet of sash-cord were tied tightly about her neck, while one hand was tied up in a handkerchief, and the other was rolled tightly in the other end of the cord. She was evidently trying to strangle herself. The Police were notified, and the unconscious and unknown woman was removed to the City Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

A new bed of oysters has been discovered at the mouth of Hempstead Harbor, Glenwood.

Scott McCorkle, son of J. McCorkle, was accidentally drowned in Valley Stream yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Townsend D. Cock, of Locust Valley, has a trained bull which he drives in harness to a buggy or cart. He is apparently as gentle and tractable as any horse. Mr. Cock frequently drives to the railroad station with this unique turnout. Mr. Samuel Underhill, of the same place, has another bull similarly trained. A race between the two animals is talked of.

NEW-JERSEY.

A fight between two men occurred on Grand-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and although it lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and was witnessed by over 200 people, the Police did not put in an appearance.

John Dougherty and John Flanigan, pugilists, of Jersey City, whose contemplated fight on Friday night was interrupted by the Police, met on West Side-avenue yesterday morning and renewed the contest. The fight was again broken up by the Police, who succeeded in capturing Dougherty. Flanigan escaped. Dougherty was locked up and will have an examination this morning.

Inspector Lange, of the Jersey City Police, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning made a descent on a disorderly house, kept by George Lawson, at Franklin and Ogden avenues, and arrested the proprietor and his bar-tender and 18 male visitors to the place. There were seven women on the second floor, but as there were only eight officers in the squad the women made their escape. The prisoners were taken to the Fourth Precinct Sub-station, where they were locked up. They will have an examination this morning.

A special train was sent out on the Long Branch Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad yesterday to convey a gang of laborers from Newark to Long Branch, near which place some repairs to the road were to be made. Among the laborers was a man named Thomas O'Brien, of No. 41 Adams-street, Newark. When the train reached its destination O'Brien could not be found. When the train returned in the afternoon O'Brien's body was found lying upon the track at Maple Creek. It was frightfully mutilated, the head and both arms being cut off. As there were 40 men on the car with him, it is considered strange he could have fallen off without being noticed, and the affair is to be investigated.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of July, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government, kept at the Barge Office, by Mr. Alfred Mable, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	17	11	39	21	69	157
British	117	12	63	37	41	269
Norwegian	..	2	50	2	..	54
Italian	1	..	48	3	..	52
German	12	4	14	2	..	32
Austrian	..	1	16	..	..	17
French	6	..	2	1	..	9
Dutch	4	1	1	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Spanish	..	..	2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgian	7	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Swedish	..	..	5	..	..	[illegible]
Danish	1	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Portuguese	..	1	..	2	..	[illegible]
Haytian	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total	165	32	[illegible]	78	145	653
Total 1879	126	28	235	110	156	655
Total 1878	134	43	294	93	156	720
Total 1877	89	25	164	123	148	[illegible]

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	33	2	7	5	618	665
Southern pt's	97	..	4	3	256	360
Total	130	2	11	8	874	1,025
Total 1879	111	3	14	12	1,176	1,316
Total 1878	96	..	3	13	1,017	1,129
Total 1877	109	1	5	4	1,041	1,158

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool—The Hon. Judge Danforth, Mrs. Danforth, the Hon. Judge Harmon, N. Turner, L. Turner, W. White, G. M. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, L. Milline, Mrs. Milline, Mrs. Bull, M. B. Leavitt, J. A. Meade, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, J. R. Eccles, Mrs. Eccles, C. C. Cook, E. W. Boughton, Miss Mary Crawford, C. Giessler, Mrs. F. B. Ryce and two lady friends, Mr. Turle, Mrs. Thurle, Thomas Ryan, William Barnett, Mrs. Barnett and infant, Miss Liza Weber, Mrs. N. Welch, Mrs. C. Rosenberg, Miss Rosenberg, Miss A. Prosser, H. L. Wood, the Rev. H. G. Fuller, C. W. Vatet, the Rev. C. King, Max Milline, William Pike, G. H. Dedell, W. Dobson, C. J. Dedell, C. D. Weldon, A. Murray, P. Farrell, Master Farrell, Miss A. Turner, Miss E. H. Smith, Miss Mary Horlacher, Mr. Carsley, H. E. Robson, H. Marren, J. E. Howe, J. Kirkhoff, Mr. Munroe, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Kavanagh, Miss M. Kavanagh, Miss A. Kavanagh, John Kavanagh, T. Uttley, F. Harris, J. Z. Lawshe, C. F. Law, Hudson Liston, J. C. Courtenay, Mrs. J. C. Courtenay, Miss Mollie Courtenay, Miss Clarke, the Rev. R. M. Lockwood, Mr. Hill, A. P. Hawkins, the Rev. Prof. Leonard, M. C. Martin, Miss K. Peters, W. H. Trimmer, Mr. McKartan, Mrs. McKartan, Thomas Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Wayne, Miss Wayne, Mrs. MacMartin, F. Simpson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:57 | Sun sets......7:15 | Moon rises..1:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..5:00	Gov. Island..5:49	Hell Gate..7:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, AUG 1.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Santo Domingo, Winnett, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Blythewood, (Br.,) Thomas, Havana 5 ds., with sugar to order.

Steam-ship Cortes, Bennett, St. John, N. F., July 28, and Halifax 29th with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Egypt (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Crest, (Br.,) Darling, Newcastle, Eng., 14 ds., in ballast to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Bengal, (Br.,) Stewart, Cardiff 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Chilton, (Br.,) Baker, Taganrog July 5, Constantinople 8th, Malta 24th, and Gibraltar 14th, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, with old rails to order—vessel to master.

Steam-ship Rosse, (Belg.,) Gregory, Rio Janeiro July 10, with coffee to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Ship Cumberland, (of Amherst, N. S.,) Farquhar, Cork 43 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Francesca Madre, (Ital.,) Questa, Marseilles 51 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Tulchan, (of London,) Knudsen, Oporto 40 ds., with wine and empty barrels to order—vessel to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Fortuna, (Norw.,) Torjensen, Limerick 46 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Rosa, (Aust.,) Ozar, New-Haven, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

SAILED.

Ships Loch Ranza, for Glasgow; Frederika, for Bremen; Mary Fraser, for Hamburg; Savvir Fatre, for Liverpool; Lizzie C. Troop, for Bristol; barks Peppina, for Alicante; Christel, for Bremen; Ismaele, for Cardiff; Metta, Burmah, and Arcturus, for Queenstown; Robert Murray, Jr., for —.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Brandt, from New-York July 22, for Hamburg, is reported off Scilly.

MOVILLE, Aug. 1.—The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Smith, from Montreal July 21, and Quebec 23d, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—The White Star Line steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 24, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11:30 this evening.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia July 21, has arr. off Crookhaven.

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